CITY on a HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz — 7 March 1985 — Volume 19, Issue 19

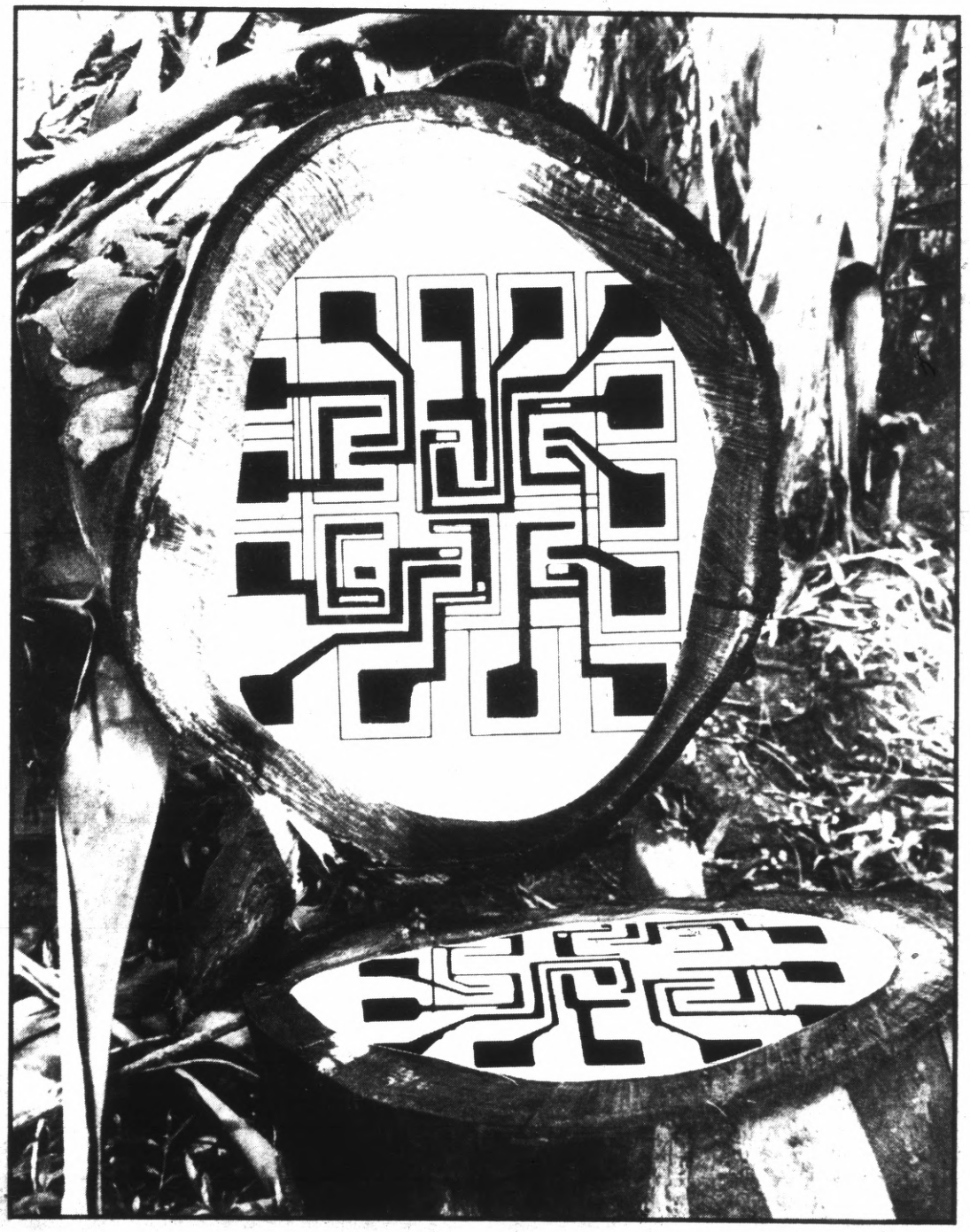
When the Chips are Down...

☐ **Toxic Side Effects** p.6

☐ **R&D: Center of Controversy** p.8

☐ **Hi-Tech Closings** p.10

☐ **The Software Alternative** p.11



INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK

begins p.24

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"Best All-Around Student Newspaper in the Western US"—Sigma Delta Chi, 1983

"The Best Weekly in the State"—California Intercollegiate Press Association, 1984

Gold Medalist—Columbia Scholastic Press Association, 1983

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"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

REAGAN QUOTE OF THE WEEK: "You know the truth about [the contras], you know who they're fighting and why. They are the moral equivalent of our Founding Fathers and the brave men and women of the French Resistance." March 1, 1985, in a speech at the Conservative Political Action Committee's annual conference.

LET THEM EAT CAKE: "Hunger is a problem of epidemic proportions across the nation," concluded a report issued by the Physician Task Force on Hunger in America. According to the study, released February 26, 20 million US citizens go without food at some point each month. The task force blamed Reagan administration policies for the alarming rise in hunger and poverty in the country.

The report defined the "hungry" as people who are unable to purchase an adequate diet and who periodically run out of food. Reagan cut $12.2 billion from the federal Food Stamp program from 1982-85, and severe budget cuts in income and nutrition programs have thrust 35.3 million citizens below the poverty line.

Second Harvest, an organization of food banks, cites a 700 percent increase in food hand-outs since 1980. Also, clinics in poor areas of the US have reported the startling appearance of many Kwashiorkor and Marasmus cases, defined by the study as "Third World diseases of advanced malnutrition." Reagan administration policies, the task force of doctors and public health experts noted, have resulted in a US infant mortality rate higher than that of any other developed industrial nation—10.9 per 1000 births. The infant mortality rate in non-white communities is far higher than of white communities. The study showed that in 1983 the rate in Harlem, New York City was 25.6 per 1000.

The Hunger Task Force called on Congress to increase and expand welfare and food stamp benefits, funding for the school lunch program, and nutrition programs for women, infants and the elderly.

MINERS GET SHAFTED: The longest national labor dispute in British history ended this week when coal miners there called an end to their year-long strike. An estimated 186,000 miners walked off the job last March when the government announced plans to close mines failing to show a profit. So far approximately 96,000 miners have returned to work—many reluctantly, according to observers in Britain. Their return has been deemed a victory for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's conservative government.

Though the majority have resumed their jobs, several thousand workers from Kent and Scotland remain on strike, protesting the government's dismissal last year of 650 workers. They say they will not return to work until those miners are rehired. Government spokesperson Ian Macgregor announced the mine closures will proceed as planned and the fired miners will not be rehired.

In announcing the decision to end the strike, National Union of Mineworkers President Arthur Scargill complained that the miners' strike would have been more successful had other British labor unions come to its support. "The trade union movement, with a few noticeable exceptions, has left this union isolated," Scargill said Sunday.

GUNS ON ICE: The Republican-led Senate Budget Committee voted 18 to four Tuesday to freeze military spending next fiscal year. The vote is an approval of a Democratic plan and a repudiation of President Reagan's requested six percent increase in Pentagon spending.

Designed to hold military spending at par with this year's level, the proposal was introduced by South Carolina Democrat Ernest Hollings. Under this plan, defense spending levels will be adjusted to keep up with the rate of inflation for fiscal 1985 and increase only three percent in 1987 and 1988.

In spite of Capitol Hill's apparent unwillingness to accept Reagan's spending proposal, White House spokesperson Marlin Fitzwater said Reagan would "continue to press" for the full budget request. Senator Hollings, however, predicted the vote will lead to an entire freeze of the budget, including Social Security and cost of living increases.

BARRING REHABILITATION: Nearly 84 percent of arriving inmates in 1979 were repeat offenders, according to a study conducted by the Bureau of Justice and Statistics made public March 3. A second study, released on the same day and conducted by the Eisenhower Foundation, said that stiffer sentences and more police have not deterred crime. Prison rehabilitation programs and job training have also proved inadequate, it said.

Young prisoners are far more likely than inmates from other age groups to return to prison, the bureau report said. Twenty-two percent of inmates aged 18 to 24 return to prison in a year and 50 percent return within seven years. Overall, the number of people incarcerated has been rising sharply. In 1978, 7.2 of every 10,000 US citizens were committed to prison; in 1983, 10.1 of every 10,000 were locked up, the study showed.

The report released by the Eisenhower Foundation described the rising crime rates among young people as reflecting "a form of slow rioting." The study called for action on the part of the government to restore youth employment and community programs.

REAGAN ILLOGIC: Arguing that building the controversial MX missile is a crucial step in obtaining nuclear arms reductions, President Reagan lobbied Congress this week on behalf of the weapons system he calls the "Peacekeeper." Reagan's speech opened what may be the last round of discussions on the system.

Congress agreed last year to allocate $1.5 billion for 21 missiles, but froze the money pending a release vote this March. While Congressional observers say the vote will be close, many agree that the upcoming arms control talks with the Soviets will influence a decision in favor of the MX.

The MX is a highly accurate and powerful missile with 10 to 12 independently targeted nuclear warheads. Its stated purpose is to destroy enemy cities and military targets, "particularly nuclear missile-launching silos," the New York *Times* reported. Critics say the weapons system is unnecessary, costly and dangerous. The Soviet Union, they argue, would possibly launch a first strike against the US out of fear that the US would be able to strike the Soviet Union before the USSR could respond.

THE WAR AT HOME: A study of Vietnam veterans in New York City has revealed that 41 percent suffer severe employment or financial situations. The study concluded that, in particular, Black and Hispanic veterans and others who were in heavy combat areas suffer from serious occupational, social and psychological problems.

According to the study, conducted by the Ralph Bunche Institute of City University, Vietnam veterans who experienced heavy combat are unemployed at three times the rate of those who were in light combat. The study reported that the unemployment rate for white veterans is six percent while for Blacks it is 17 percent and for Hispanics 16 percent. Forty-five percent of the veterans who saw heavy combat were plagued in the last year by at least four symptoms of post-traumatic stress. They also have a divorce rate of 65 percent while those in light combat have a divorce rate of 39 percent.

GOING AGAINST THE TIDE: US naval destroyers this week faced a small flotilla of Australian anti-nuclear protestors who chanted obscenities and attempted to block the ships' entry to the port in Sydney. Demonstrators aboard about a dozen small sailboats surrounded the two destroyers as the ships slipped into harbor.

The controversy comes in the wake of President Reagan's recent announcement to levy further measures against the anti-nuclear New Zealand government, which last month refused port entry to US naval vessels that were possibly armed with nuclear weapons. The US, in cooperation with Australia, has announced plans to indefinitely postpone further alliance talks among the three countries.

Attempting "to turn the New Zealand decision around," one State Department official said, the Reagan administration has cancelled all future military exercises among the three countries and closed sources of intelligence information previously available to New Zealand. In addition, several resolutions proposing economic sanctions against New Zealand are currently before Congress.

WHAT'S *news*

True Admissions 4
UCSC's campaign to attract the new "careerist" student appears to be working—but at the expense of the University's founding ideals, according to some community members.

The Anti-Body Stigma 14
AIDS hits home. A field day for phobias?

Job Security or National Security? 21
San Franciscans debate the economic benefits and security merits of stationing the USS *Missouri* with its 50 nuclear-tipped Tomahawk missiles in their harbor.

You Have Struck Rock 26
Women in South Africa play a key role in resisting apartheid.

A Void in the Issue 32
Although women's studies at UCSC is committed to fighting racism, many agree that action would be louder than words.

Songs for Seven Hundred Friends 30
Folk-rock phenomenon Ferron played the Civic last week, entrancing (among others) *CHP*'s Holger Leue.

Adventures In Science 32
J. Nolan Void harkens back to the food fights of yestervear.

New Student Housing

Hope for the Homeless

by Stephanie Denmark

THE ON-CAMPUS HOUSING crunch isn't likely to get any better by September, but by fall of 1986 it should be easing up somewhat—at least for undergraduates at Crown College.

Apartment-style housing plans for 200 students await only "pro-forma approval from the Regents" at their March 15 meeting, according to Don Van Den Berg, the Crown bursar. Van Den Berg is expecting bidding for the housing units to start in mid-April.

The chosen site is behind the Crown parking lot, near the campus fire station. The housing is planned only for "advanced" students, not freshpersons, because of the sheer number of transfer and second year students who want housing on campus. By making it for advanced students only, Van Den Berg hopes to free more spaces in the dorms (30 people are still living in Crown lounges) and to accommodate the long waiting list of people who transfer or want to stay on campus another year. In September, 150 advanced students were put on waiting lists for on-campus housing at Crown.

The student apartments at Crown are only the first stage of developing new housing; it was "just a question of 'who goes first?' " said Van Den Berg. Crown was chosen for a variety of reasons: there is open space behind the college, Crown is consistently one of the most crowded colleges, and Van Den Berg thinks that because of the natural sciences orientation of the college, and the increase of natural science students, it will continue to attract more students who want this environment. Van Den Berg is optimistic that the apartments will fill up quickly—but if they don't, he's more than willing "to take other college's students."

Bruce Moore, Vice-chancellor of Student Services, wants 50 percent of all UCSC undergraduates housed on campus in the near future. After the Crown apartments are built, "additional housing will be needed," he said. The next housing project is tentatively planned for the west side of campus, "to maintain a balance."

On-campus housing must increase slowly, Moore explained, because "we can't price ourselves out of the housing market by growing too rapidly." Housing for students is paid for, ultimately, by all students. When new on-campus housing is started, revenue bonds are bought to pay for it, then the bonds are slowly repaid by an across-the-board fee increase in all on-campus housing (except family student housing). By building too quickly, on-campus housing fees could increase too sharply for many students. Moore wants to make sure that "on-campus housing won't be too expensive for students," adding that, "it has to be competitive with equivalent [other college and university] housing."

Graduate students are also waiting patiently for their own on-campus housing. And while plans for a graduate center with housing units for 40 graduate students have been drawn up, (with a possible second phase of 40 more students within a few years), the plan is on hold for a number of reasons. "The campus administration has not given the approval to go ahead with the plans yet," said Bruce Lane, Educational Facilities Planner. The plans are awaiting the outcome of April's Student Life Referendum, because if the proposal passes, a graduate center might be connected to the larger student center, according to Lane.

The plan is also being stalled "partly because of the cost," Lane said. The project's tentative site is in the middle of campus, above McHenry Library, near the planned Natural Sciences 3 building site. There is controversy not only about the cost of the project, but about the location and the set-up of the apartments themselves. While everyone agrees that housing for graduate students is badly needed (there are 580 graduate students, with less than 10 percent living in the colleges), there is disagreement about everything else.

Revenue bonds for undergraduate housing at Crown are estimated to be about $3,700,000 for 200 students. The graduate student housing will involve taking out approximately $1,439,000 in bonds for 40 students. Projected cost per square foot for the Crown housing is $60-65, while the graduate housing is estimated at $150 per square foot. On-campus housing fees will increase for all students, except those at Family Student housing, with both projects; the Crown housing will raise yearly fees per student by $120-130, while the graduate housing will raise fees by about $60.

Moore thinks the cost-effectiveness for the Crown housing is apparent, but doesn't know why the graduate student housing isn't as cost-effective as Crown. In regards to the location, Moore thinks "all housing should be connected to colleges." He also believes privacy has not been considered enough. "Graduate students require more privacy for study purpoes and that *must* be considered in the planning process," he said. Right now, the housing plans call for four students to an apartment with one bathroom and one kitchen.

Don Van Den Berg believes it is impossible for four graduate students to share a kitchen. Van Den Berg housed graduate students at one dorm at Crown for about five years and—in his opinion—the location, cost and set-up of the proposed graduate student apartments does not seem the most sensible.

"There is great pressure to provide graduate housing, but they need to build something with economy of scale—something where the cost isn't so prohibitive," he said. Van Den Berg doesn't like the idea of putting residential units in a core academic area, and thinks "the students and administration will regret this."

"The location is isolating [with only 40 people], there are no amenities, nobody is there at night, and this core academic area could be needed for something else," he said, adding that the proposed plan is "a vehicle to get graduate students housed, but will not be a happy living situation."

John Ellis, dean of the graduate division, said that the projects "are not comparable." He thinks it is a "wonderful" site for graduate students, and doesn't think people should "conclude that one project is inherently more expensive or wasteful than the other." He said he doesn't believe the location is isolating; rather, he believes the housing will be on "a busy part of the campus where the graduate students want to be—right next to campus buildings. While graduate students preferred three people to an apartment, cost factors determined the outcome," Ellis continued. Since the project will provide a "headquarters for graduate students," Ellis claims the administration is buying more for the campus than just housing.

"The graduate division adding $60 more per student per year in on-campus housing fees is part of a normal process, and the next phase [of building] will be much cheaper," Ellis added.

According to Keyt Fischer, Student Representative to the Graduate Council, most graduate students seem pleased with the location and set-up of the proposed housing. "Graduate students have a real history of trying to live in colleges and being bounced around a lot, and having no say in their college community," she said. "We need a place where we feel we matter and have a voice."

Fischer said she likes the location because it is "right in the middle of things," near Performing Arts, McHenry and the Science buildings. Graduate students "need a quieter environment," she said, explaining why they prefer not being near residential colleges.

The configuration of the apartments is an attempt to save money, Fischer acknowledged. While it would be nice to have "more luxurious apartments," she said, that would only make the cost higher. "The apartments will give the graduate students as much privacy as they can afford."

There has also been some discussion about moving the graduate housing, possibly with a graduate center, over to Crown. Although the plans are still very tentative, Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer said it would be a less expensive alternative. The chancellor also wants the next increment of student housing, which he said will be needed by 1988, to be on the west side of the campus, although no college has been chosen yet.

"Housing downtown is very tight," the chancellor acknowledged. "We need to plan to house on the campus a major share of UCSC students. We're aiming for 50 percent of the undergraduates."

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Campus administrators want half of UCSC's undergraduates housed on campus in the near future. Some new Crown College housing should provide a start.

Photos by HOLGER LEUE

UCSC's Moll

True Admissions

by Chris Geiger

UCSC'S IDENTITY CRISIS has become common knowledge in Racine, Wisconsin and Sarasota, Florida. Since the publication of a wire service article a few months back, newspapers nationwide have relayed the campus's distinction of being "a child of the '60s . . . trying very hard to look and act like a typical university of the 1980s."

Next to the chancellor, the force most responsible for UCSC's changing face is the admissions office. Judging by numbers alone, the office must be doing something right: enrollment has climbed steadily for the past three years, and for the first time some entering students redirected from UC-Berkeley will be turned away this year—although UCSC remains dependent on redirects to fill its quota.

Four years ago, the UCSC community was in a furor over what it saw as an erosion of UCSC's innovative orientation through admissions' powerful image-marketing. Some observers still see us moving unnecessarily toward the mainstream, while others feel our major concern should be low minority student enrollments and retention.

"[Dean of Admissions Richard] Moll is changing who we look like," said Professor of Anthropology Richard Randolph, one of UCSC's founding faculty and a former member of the admissions committee. "And, in some ways he's changing who we are." Randolph's concern has been echoed by other faculty in recent years.

Moll, however, believes UCSC's image has merely become more balanced, "although it's still seen as being rather organic," he said. "I've done nothing here that any other energetic and responsible admissions dean wouldn't do." The role of admissions, Moll said, is to serve as both the mouthpiece and the ears of the campus: Correcting "distorted" images and attracting students on the one hand, and evaluating the public's needs on the other. His concern has been to dispel the image of a campus "somewhat consumed by the idiosyncracies—cultural and social—of the late '60s and '70s."

Associate Dean of Admissions Joe Allen elaborated on the office's role as an "ear." Although making no formal recommendations to the administration concerning changes in academic programs, admissions is sometimes consulted as to whether a particular move, such as the recent addition of a computer engineering major, "might be a good idea." Admissions also passes along to the administration observations on student trends, which it garners from high school visits and national surveys.

But Randolph thinks admissions might not be listening for the right things. The factors that attract students, he said, are very complicated, requiring the equivalent of a "serious social science research project" for proper treatment. In the meantime, he said, some of our unique strengths are being sacrificed in the push toward normality. "When under pressure," Randolph said, "we always move toward the center."

Some high school guidance counselors also seem to think the campus is losing its experimental edge. If their views are at all prevalent, UCSC may be losing the idealists along with the ideal. "In my view, UCSC is becoming more traditional," said Joel Hameister, a counselor at Hemet High School in Riverside County. "Students we would have sent up there a few years ago—the ones we feel are most suited for an 'alternative' education—we wouldn't single out for Santa Cruz now." Counselors in Berkeley and Oakland shared Hameister's opinion.

When the campus was founded in 1965, UCSC's "alternative" approach was in high demand. Small classes, narrative evaluations, the college system, and emphasis on personal expansion combined to make a winning formula. By the late 1960s, in fact, UCSC was the most sought-after of the UC campuses, though it employed only two admissions staff for outreach to about 50 high schools.

Assoc Dean of Admissions Joe Allen

But times, politics, and the economy changed in the late '70s, and suddenly UCSC faced a monumental slump. The scarcity of jobs, coupled with the murder of two female students on campus, sent enrollments plunging in 1978.

To top it off, then-UC President David Saxon held a press conference in 1979 that plagued UCSC admissions for years, according to Joe Allen. In his efforts to bring home the magnitude of the UC funding cuts, Saxon noted that—all told—the lost money was *the equivalent of* closing one or two of the smaller campuses. Since the two smallest campuses are UCSC and UC-Riverside, some observers thought UCSC's fate was immediately sealed. Allen recalled, and "when are you going to close" became a common question among prospective students.

ENTER RICHARD MOLL, an accomplished admissions specialist known as "Mr. Fix-it" in some circles. Hired as Dean of Admissions in 1980, Moll set about dramatically expanding the office's efforts. In the process, he managed to quickly raise some hackles. In his first interview with *City on a Hill* in 1979, Moll stated it would be "absolutely" possible to both increase enrollment and attract the same kind of student body (presumably students dedicated to an alternative eduation).

But before his first year was out, he had recommended institution of a grade option to boost enrollments—seen by some as the undoing of the narrative evaluation system (NES), a UCSC cornerstone. In addition, Moll has supported the new computer engineering and business economics majors as means of upping enrollments.

Moll now holds that the campus must bend to the nationwide careerist trend. But he doesn't believe his office is nudging UCSC into the mainstream. "I quite frankly didn't know that was a criticism, but I may talk to different people than you do," he said. A number of people on campus were "delighted" to see some of the changes, he said, because "at last our expertise in science and math is being recognized."

Allen defended the institution of the grade option, and said it has improved enrollment substantially. The NES serves as an incentive for faculty to make real contact with students, he said, but used to be a "real point of contention" with many parents. Having the option available has acted to "defuse the issue." "As much as I believe in the NES," he said, "it did cut very deeply into our attractiveness."

Director of Analysis and Planning Bruce Erfer thinks otherwise. UCSC probably didn't turn anyone off with the grade option, he said, and may have set some parents' minds at ease. "But to be honest, I don't think the grade option made any difference at all."

The area of greatest growth at UCSC in coming years is apt to be social sciences, Moll said, "because of a number of new twists being taken there. . . .remember, business economics is a social science." Because we're a public institution, he said, we will always mirror public demand to some degree. "I would be very disappointed if our strengths in the humanities and social sciences were to decline," he said. "But we cannot afford to be a memorial or time capsule to 1968-1972."

Allen shares Moll's view that the timeworn image of UCSC, "where everyone is on drugs or lost in the woods,' " deters some prospective students. "Images die hard. . .and take a long time to form," he said. "Street people" on the Pacific Garden Mall, he explained, too often represent high school kids' idea of what people in the '60s were all about.

Today's high school students often "lack the sophistication to understand" the value of a liberal arts education, Allen explained. He described one increasingly frequent scene he has encountered. A high school senior sits in the admissions office, parents sitting sternly behind him, and proceeds to rattle off his plans for the next six years: take certain classes, graduate with a computer major, and go to work for XX Corporation. "I can't tell you how distressing it is," Allen said. "You need to prepare for a world that's changing, but they've already made all their decisions. . . I think the students are changing."

According to the latest survey by the American Council on Education (ACE), UCSC students are changing—but faster, in some ways, than the national norm. In 1980, for example, 56 percent of UCSC freshpeople considered themselves "far left" or "liberal" politically; by 1984, the figure had fallen by eight percent. In the same vein, this year's UCSC freshpeople are more interested in

Moll has sought to dispel the image of a campus 'somewhat consumed by the idiosyncracies of the late '60s and '70s.'

financial success than any prior class, and students who rated "being very well off financially" as "essential" or "very important" jumped five percent from last year's figures.

MOLL'S STRATEGY FOR selling UCSC emphasizes six key phrases, which he includes in admissions workers' training as part of their spiel. The phrases are "undergraduate," "hybrid," referring to the smaller-scale feeling of the college system; "atmosphere," "traditional/non-traditional," "rigor," and finally "social conscience," which Moll said is a common element in almost any field of study here.

Moll and Allen have their own ideas on why UCSC's unique qualities might be draining away. Their main complaint is the campus's low retention rates, termed by Moll the "dreariest...of any selective college or university I know of in America." About 25 percent of freshpeople who began school in fall 1979 graduated in four years; another 40 percent graduated in their fifth year. By comparison, 32 percent of UC Berkeley's 1977 freshpeople graduated in four years, with another 60 percent finishing in five.

According to Moll, Santa Cruz has veered from its original ideal not in what it tells prospective students, but in the reality they encounter once here. He placed the blame on professors, for not completing narrative evaluations on time, and the administration for scheduling more large classes. "We cannot understand why, if Santa Cruz is as good as it thinks it is, students aren't gleeful in remaining," Moll said. "That's a far more basic problem than 'are we getting too technical.' "

The statistics on retention rates may not be as low as they seem, however. According to Bruce Erfer, Santa Cruz's statistics don't classify summer graduates as graduating in the fourth year, unlike other UC campuses. In addition, UCSC students tend to be less focused on a major when they begin classes, and "once they get more focused on a career they have a tendency to leave," he said.

For fall quarter, 1984, about 83 percent of professors' evaluations were turned in "reasonably soon" (by February 26), according to Sandy Haven, Script Coordinator for the Registrar's Office. The remainng evaluations will trickle in, she said, with about five to eight percent never to appear.

Several faculty believed the attrition/retention rates are not the problem Moll makes them out to be, for varying reasons. "Most professors take it [NES] very seriously," said Anthropology Professor Carolyn Clark. "but when they started to think its days were numbered, things might have changed."

Randolph criticized Moll's point more sharply, saying that such statistics are not to be trusted. When Moll claims the old system isn't working, he said, a whole set of rhetorical and ideological factors come into play. In this case, attrition is a political statistic, which can be "used to say the old ideals of Santa Cruz have failed."

Biology Professor Gene Cota-Robles agreed that UCSC's attrition has been overplayed, especially when compared to public universities nationwide. But he believes the major attrition and enrollment problems are those of underrepresented minorities, and especially Blacks and Chicanos. According to the most recent statistics, retention of Black students to their fourth year has averaged 12 percent lower than the campuswide average of 53 percent, and Hispanics averaged seven percent lower. Although Erfer warned that some of the statistics may be deceiving due to low sample sizes, he did note that the retention/graduation gap between underrepresented minorities and the campus norm has expanded in recent years.

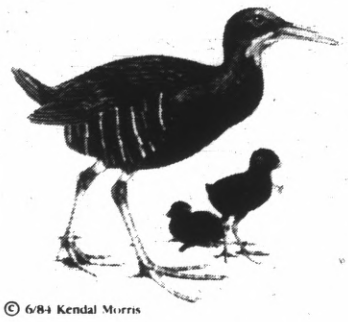
Both the admissions office and the Educational Opportunity Program are charged with boosting minority enrollments, which have climbed slowly in the past decade but remain among the lowest in the UC system. In terms of retention, however, Cota-Robles believes better advising from the boards of studies is the key, along with simply attracting a larger minority population for support.

The goals of increasing minority enrollments and preserving UCSC's experimental qualities may conflict, according to Cota-Robles and Moll, due to minority students' tendency towards "pragmatic" academic goals. Although only an hour's drive from Santa Cruz, for example, no students from (predominantly Black) Oakland High School have ever chosen UCSC as their first-choice institution. "Our students are very survival-oriented," affirmed Elizabeth Collier, head counselor at Oakland High School. "The idea of this hideaway out in the country [UCSC] isn't attractive to them."

"As long as we remain proud of being 'progressive' and to some degree experimental," Dean Moll said, "we'll have a natural appeal to affluent whites who can afford to experiment. The reverse of that is we run a risk of turning away students who don't want to take a chance."

Part of the solution could be to emphasize the strengths of a liberal arts education more strongly to prospective minority students, according to Clark. In the wake of several studies criticizing the quality of undergraduate education in the US, Allen believes UCSC would also do well to emphasize its liberal arts strengths to everyone. Careerism is not necessarily here to stay, he said; and much of the turning away from alternative colleges has occurred "because students were scared to death of what would happen to them."

NATURAL SCIENCE SPRING COURSES FOR UNDERGRADUATES



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THANKS STEPHIE

For filling in, and doing a good job of it too!

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The TAG Report

Toxic Chip Dips

by Wendy Schnelker

- Tipped off by an anonymous phone call, Santa Cruz County Environmental health officers investigated a Scotts Valley electronics firm last April and discovered that an employee had dumped high levels of TCE (a highly toxic substance commonly used in high-tech firms) into a septic system. The investigation led to the discovery of an adjacent site which was also contaminated. Almost a year later, studies still find contaminated ground water and the site has not yet been cleaned up.
- In the city of Santa Cruz, over 100 rusted drums containing cyanide were discovered leaking behind a metal finishing company in 1980. High levels of cyanide and lead were found in the soil and a nearby drainage ditch, but there is no documentation that the contaminated soil was removed.
- A precision machine shop in Watsonville used illegal methods to dispose of PCE, another highly toxic substance, which it had used as a coolant for up to 17 years. The PCE had seeped into the soil, extensively contaminating it and two aquifers below the site. While the water was cleaned up, the soil was not.
- The same Watsonville company also had serious toxic air contamination problems that still have not been reported to the responsible agency, even though an employee has filed a worker compensation case alleging injury due to exposure to toxic chemicals.

THESE CASES OF TOXIC contamination are not unique incidents in Santa Cruz County, nor are they merely history. The threats those sites may still pose to the public, and the way government agencies managed them, were issues recently explored by a consultant the county hired.

The findings, entitled the Toxic Assessment Group (TAG) report, criticized the handling of the four "indicative" cases above, and recommends sweeping reforms of the county's current hazardous materials management programs. The reforms are aimed at bringing the county into conformance with "state-of-the-art" techniques and regulations.

Steve Baron, a member of the Santa Cruz city Toxics Task Force and the County Hazardous Materials Advisory Commission, called the TAG report "a really fresh look" at toxics management in the area. "The examples they [TAG] gave were quite stunning," he said. "They pointed out how things would just fall through the cracks, because there were so many people and so much legislation involved.

While the TAG recommendations were widely praised and supported by local officials, barriers to their actual implementation still loom ahead. That implementation would call on local authorities to take the primary responsibility for protecting the public from toxics, instead of relying on state and federal agencies which are "way behind and not doing a good job," according to TAG consultant Kevin Shea.

Implementation of a state-of-the-art toxics management program is urgent in order to protect the county from future contamination, particularly in light of the recent growth of high-tech industries in the county. High-tech industry—once thought to be relatively clean—actually uses large volumes of very toxic materials. If mismanaged, Shea said, "rashes of ground water contamination" could develop across the county—contamination similar to the problems now surfacing in the Silicon Valley, where birth defects are being linked to the toxics pollution.

Shea acknowledged that toxics management in Santa Cruz County "is very progressive" because it already has right-to-know ordinances and an emergency response plan. But he said, "they've got a long way to go."

Scotts Valley plays host to the area's worst toxic contamination problems, although it also has the most stringent hazardous materials control laws in the county. Highly toxic TCE, PCE and other chemicals commonly used in high-tech industries have contaminated 18 wells in the area. While the amount of toxics found in most of the wells is below state "action" levels (not considered safe for drinking water), the fact that an entire aquifer is contaminated at all indicates a situation that is already "out of control," according to Shea.

Since the EPA has deemed the contaminated Santa Margarita aquifer a "sole source" water supply for approximately 90 percent of Scotts Valley, the urgency of the situation is compounded. According to local officials, the aquifer resembles a "bathtub"—except that it can't be rinsed out, and its contamination presents cause for "significant concern." In a report to the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, Supervisor Joe Cucchiara said the situation indicates a "clear need for immediate and timely action."

The source of the contamination, however, is still unknown—with the exception of the illegal dumping of TCE at the Watkins-Johnson electronics firm and the degreasers dumped at Sky Park Airport cited in the first case above. But Scotts Valley Hazardous Materials Officer Bob Geyer said he assumes that the contamination isn't coming from one major source, but rather many smaller sources in the industrial and commercial areas, such as electronics firms and machine shops.

According to Geyer, most of the

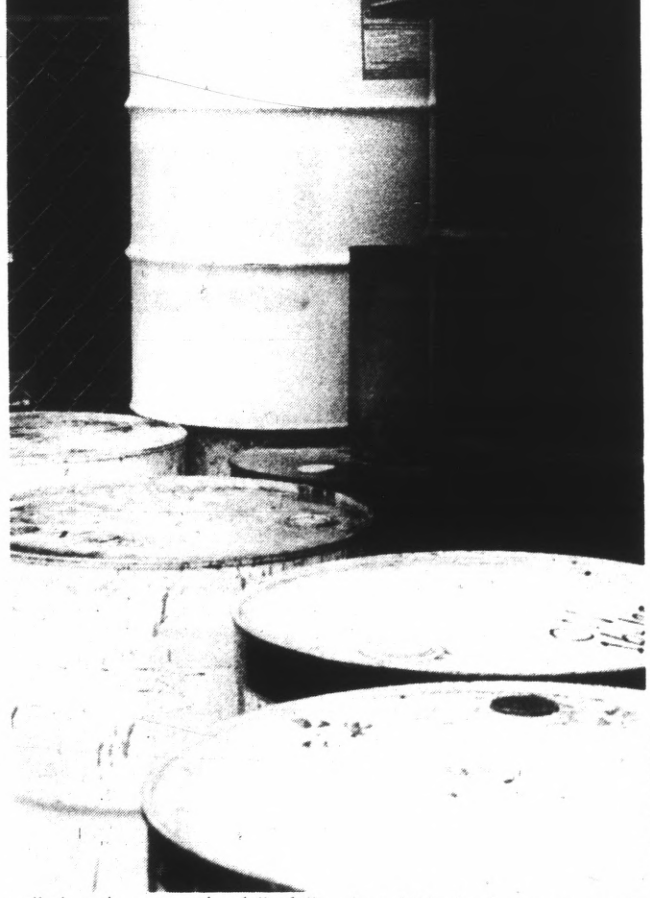

Photo by JANET FINE

wells have been considered "safe," and the regular waste treatment process has eliminated the risk to the public. However, clean-up efforts still haven't begun at Watkins-Johnson ten months after the TCE contamination was discovered at concentrations as high as 750 micrograms per liter (100 micrograms above the action level).

Geyer, however, doesn't believe the amount of time spent so far to mitigate the Watkins-Johnson problem is excessive; rather, he thinks "things have been progressing at a reasonable rate." On a day-to-day basis, he said, it takes a long time to do the drilling and other operations necesary to determine the problem's extent.

It wasn't until last week that Watkins-Johnson submitted its clean-up proposal to authorities. According to plant manager Ron Lessick, the plan—still subject to public hearings and government approval—calls for the drilling of three "extraction wells" whereby water will be pumped out at a rate of 30-150,000 gallons per day. The water will then be run through a purifier and piped into nearby Bean Creek.

THE TAG REPORT ANALyzed the handling of the Watkins-Johnson and Sky Park airport toxic contamination incidents, and concluded that there was "poor coordination and communication" between the agencies responsible. It found a "serious lack of following through" by local agencies once the problem was identified, and too much dependence on state agencies, which "failed to carry out their responsibilities in enforcement, clean up and follow-through." The county and municipalities also lacked information on the extent and nature of toxic contamination problems in the region, which means that "pollution may continue to spread unchecked."

The consequences of those deficiencies and others, according to the TAG report, were that "effective implementation of hazardous materials control programs has occurred only rarely."

Although the report pointed out many shortcomings of past and current hazardous materials management, the county agencies and officials contacted by *City on a Hill* were very supportive of the TAG report. Ray Talley, director of the county Environmental Health Department, said the recommendations TAG made were "excellent." His superior, Dr. Leff of the county Health Services Agency, said the report "lays a very good and solid framework upon which the county can build" in developing a state-of-the-art toxics management program," which, he said, "is the responsible course of action."

Based on the TAG report's findings, Health Services Agency Administrator Elinor Hall submitted recommendations to the board of supervisors, which will consider them on March 26. The recommendations call for extensive changes in current methods, including provisions that the county set up a permit process for hazardous material users and assume primary authority in enforcing the new regulations.

Board Chair Gary Patton said he generally agrees with the report's conclusions, but he added that he wants to take another approach "which goes beyond the TAG report." Patton said he plans to suggest that our county consider "just banning the materials," by proposing an ordinance that says "if you're going to use toxic materials, you can't locate in our county." He said the flat-out ban wouldn't affect existing hazardous materials users. The precedent already exists, he said, for banning the use of asbestos, another toxic material, in an ordinance passed in 1982.

Although it's possible to design state-of-the-art protective systems, "all human systems break down," Patton said, "and if you don't have the [toxic] materials, you can't make a mistake with them" that would threaten public health. Instituting the ban, Patton said, "would discourage or prevent location of some industries here, presumably reducing the dangers to people over the long term."

TAG consultant Shea doesn't think the approach of banning all new hazardous materals users has been tried before, but thinks it is a "novel" idea.

Although the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive hazardous materials control program remain far away, steps have been taken in that direction. The right-to-know ordinance passed in serveral municipalities and the existence of the emergency response plan are "major steps," according to Shea. In addition, a tentative agreement was made at the last "Mayors' lunch" to form a committee to coordinate city and county hazardous materials management.

To Shea, protecting the public from toxic pollution is one of the most urgent issues before county officials. If the county wants to keep current on toxic materials controls, he said, "it can't just sit back and wait for things to happen. It will have to act on its own." But the overriding question, raised by Geyer, is: What risks are Santa Cruz residents and society as a whole willing to accept? ✓

CITY*clips*

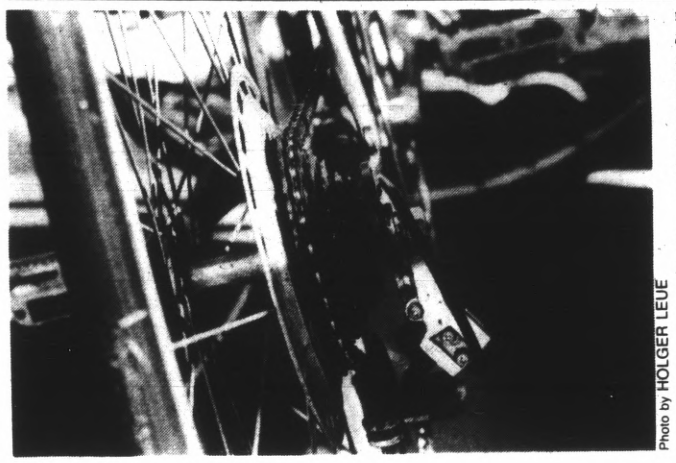

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Spring Cleaning

Are old cans and bottles of pesticides, cleaners and solvents gathering dust in your garage or under your kitchen sink? Santa Cruz County residents will have a chance to get rid of them safely this fall under a household hazardous materials collection program approved by the board of supervisors this week.

Marjorie Bourret, chair of the Hazardous Materials Advisory Commission (HMAC), said the program is needed because hazardous materials that would ordinarily get dumped into the garbage "might pollute the ground water or create an accident for dump operators."

The collection plan—already conducted successfully by four other northern California counties and cities—was originally planned for this spring. However, it will be delayed until fall in order to raise more money and to coordinate plans with the cities of Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley, Watsonville and Capitola.

Cables Crossed

In the midst of the local decision-making process on the future of Santa Cruz County's cable television system, a US appellate court has ruled that municipalities may not grant exclusive franchises for cable TV. While Group W, the present cable franchise holder, claims the court ruling lends support to its own lawsuit against the city and county, the local governments claim otherwise. At stake is potential local control of the utility.

Since about 90 percent of area TV viewers subscribe to cable service, Santa Cruz County offers an extremely lucrative market. The city and county opened the franchise for competitive bidding last spring after negotiations for renewal of Group W's contract broke down. Two locally based companies, the Santa Cruz Cable Cooperative and Greater Santa Cruz TV Associates, Inc., have submitted bids for the franchise. Group W has since filed a lawsuit claiming it has the right to keep the franchise.

"I don't think the [appellate] court decision means Group W has an absolute right to continue in Santa Cruz," said William Marticorena, special counsel to the city and county. For that to happen, he said, the court would have to decide that cable is not a natural monopoly; that is, that the county is conducive to cable firm competition. Group W would also have to meet all the local governments' prerequisites for a cable system, he said, since municipalities still have the right to regulate. In addition, since Group W's franchise hasn't actually been denied yet, the court is "being asked to decide a hypothetical controversy," Marticorena said.

Group W General Manager Stewart Butler, however, said the chances are "very favorable" that the new ruling strengthens their position in Santa Cruz. Group W, he added, expects to serve the local area "for a long time."

Fighting Fire with Fire

A lawsuit filed against the city by Santa Cruz firefighters has become the latest in a series of firefighters' tussles with city officials and the fire chief. Following rocky contract negotiation sessions, firefighters angered some city administrators last fall by running newspaper ads declaring that the department was not equipped to handle emergency situations, and last week they filed a superior court action challenging the city's method of hiring division chiefs.

The suit claims that city officials violated the law by instituting a new hiring process without negotiating with members of the firefighter's union first. The city has traditionally hired division chiefs through a process of internal promotion, but the process was recently opened to all eligible applicants because the department needs more competition, said Fire Chief Tony Pini.

Although a notice was posted regarding the changes in the hiring process, firefighters said there was no "formal" discussion. Union lawyer Kathryn Sure said the suit was filed because firefighters want to have input over the hiring process, and because they feel the new rules would make it possible for an internal promotion applicant to be given the job over an applicant on the open eligibility list who is more qualified. Chief Pini, who described the lawsuit as a "disruption for the sake of disruption," said he asked to meet with the firefighters to discuss the changes last November.

Sure believes the problems could have been resolved without litigation, but said that the city refused to sit down and discuss the changes last November.

Sure believes the problems could have been resolved without litigation, but said that the city refused to sit down and discuss the issues. "The city is taking the legal position that they don't have to talk about it," she said. "It's a shame to have to resort to a lawsuit."

Chilean Chills

Last Saturday, the Chile/Santa Cruz Friendship Committee held a teach-in with Dennis O'Mara, a US citizen and Roman Catholic priest who was deported from Chile in December, 1984 for handing out "subversive" Christmas cards to his parishioners. The cards read "for a Christmas without Herods and a new year without torturers." Father O'Mara was also arrested five times in the past year and beaten by the Chilean police on several occasions.

O'Mara, who had been in Chile six years working in the slums of Santiago, was the first foreigner deported since the dictatorship outlawed "intervention in internal politics" by alien residents in December. "When I asked why people are hungry, they called me a communist," said O'Mara.

O'Mara accompanied his talk with a graphic slide show of anti-government demonstrations and torture victims. "Torture is something I don't like to talk about," said O'Mara, "but it is a part of daily life in Chile." According to the Chilean Human Rights Commission, the use of torture has risen dramatically since Augusto Pinochet declared a state of siege shortly after Reagan's re-election in early November. Since then, the government has arrested 32,000 people, and conducted mass roundups of men between the ages of 15 and 60 in the poor neighborhoods surrounding Santiago. The US voted in favor of over $160 million in loans for Chile after the siege took place.

The US has recently made further overtures to Pinochet, O'Mara said.

For example, Assistant Secretary of State Langhorne Motley said, "We owe the government a debt of gratitude for what they did in 1973." The democratically elected government of Salvador Allende was overthrown by a violent military coup led by Pinochet, who received US assistance in the takeover. The coup cost about 30,000 civilians their lives.

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R&D Proposal

Still the Center of Controversy

by Judith Mathewson

> 'I think [the EIR] is a classic ploy by the administration to intercept opposition and obfuscate the issue.' —UCSC lecturer Mike Rotkin

THE UCSC ADMINISTRATION hasn't forgotten the Research and Development Center, but in recent months discussion of the proposal has been on hold pending the completion of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Now, with the approaching completion of that report, the matter will be on people's minds once again. Meanwhile, the Academic Senate's recent adoption of special guidelines for evaluating administration proposals like the one for an R&D Center, and the formation of a new student group committed to generating student input into the decision-making process ensure that the R&D Center will be the subject of discussion in the coming months.

For now, the Research and Development Center exists only as a Project Description that was drafted by a special steering committee—composed of faculty, administrators and local citizens—in June of 1983. The plan calls for a cooperative venture between the University and high-tech firms that would lease land from the University.

Such an arrangement, the center's planners say, could benefit the campus by fostering ties to private industries with research interests similar to those of UCSC, creating a setting for "technology transfer into and out of" the University. Also, leasing the land would generate much-needed revenue that could benefit all the University's academic programs, according to planners.

Specifically, the plan outlines a proportioned mix of computer, biotech and scientific instrumentation firms—none of which are specified—together with a possible social sciences or humanities "think tank" that would be clustered on 107 acres north of Crown College. Plans for the center, which would employ an estimated 2000 people, have generated controversy both on the campus and within the Santa Cruz community ever since the chancellor proposed the idea in 1982.

Some of the controversy centers on environmental issues, and the EIR—required of the University by the state's Environmental Quality Act—has been in the making for over a year. However, according to the report's author, Environmental Studies Professor Jim Pepper, the EIR will soon be finished.

Pepper, who is acting as an independent consultant to the University, said he's hoping to complete the report for this spring, if possible. Pepper is concerned lest the review process that follows completion of the report take place when the students are away during the summer. "But I've been assured by the administration that the EIR won't be made public when school's out of session . . . and since it looks like it might be very tight to get it out before the end of spring quarter, the review may take place next fall," he said.

The Environmental Quality Act requires a public review period of 60 days for the EIR. During that time, at least one public hearing must be held, after which the University must respond, in writing, to any criticisms that are made of the report's approach. "I think it will stand up very well to scrutiny," Pepper said. "We've taken as objective a point of view as possible and stayed out of political debate," he added.

Pepper said the report—which contains 600 pages of text and 1300 pages of appendices—examines "worst case scenarios" of the negative impact an R&D Center could have on water supply, traffic, energy use, waste disposal, air quality, local geology, flora and fauna, soil erosion, and long range development plans. "A project of this nature will have substantial environmental impact," he said.

But the fact that the EIR evaluates the Project Description—a proposal that doesn't name the precise firms that might one day be located in the R&D Center—has caused some to question the EIR's worth. "There's never been a truly formal, definitive proposal put forward for an EIR to be based upon," said Santa Cruz City Councilmember and UCSC lecturer Mike Rotkin. "I think it's a classic ploy by the administration to intercept opposition to the idea, and to obfuscate the issue," he added.

Pepper disagrees with this criticism, saying that his examination of "worst case scenarios" makes the document useful for planning. And according to Steve Reed, the University's Director of Community and Legislative Relations, the Project Description sufficiently describes the proposed center since it lists the types of activities that would take place there. For example, he said, no more than a certain percentage of the activity could be production. "You can base an EIR upon that kind of background," Reed said. "Furthermore, if you think of it more as a think tank than as a production center, it doesn't really matter whether it's Hewlett Packard or some other company in there." Reed also pointed out that the EIR has to be completed before the University can look for prospective tenants.

THE ACADEMIC SENATE'S Faculty Welfare Subcommittee had raised questions similar to Rotkin's in a report written in 1983. "The project changes shape radically from one report to another, exhibiting the character of a self-fulfilling prophecy," the report said. "It would appear to be imperative to define the precise firms prospectively to be located in the research park if planning is to be pursued adequately," it continued. The report also pointed out that the administration had made little effort to involve faculty in the earlier stages of planning.

After this report was written, a special Academic Senate group—the Special Committee on Extramural Support—was created to set guidelines that would govern commercial activity on campus. The Academic Senate in February unanimously approved those guidelines, which committee chair Robert Alford described as "a means of making an orderly examination" of proposals such as the R&D Center.

The new guidelines stipulate that proposals for extramural funding should be "reviewed" before the administration can move ahead with further plans. But an important footnote makes the R&D Center an exception, since it details a commitment the chancellor made in 1982 to seek the Academic Senate's explicit "endorsement" of an "overall project plan" for the center. The Academic Senate's explicit approval would be necessary before the administration could spend money on "infrastructure"—that is, on roads, sewers, or water systems.

These stipulations were made into a footnote because the chancellor has stressed that he does not normally have to seek the Senate's endorsement of extramural funding proposals, but that due to the magnitude of the R&D plans, he's decided to make a voluntary exception. The new guidelines also stipulate that the Senate should be involved in the planning of extramural support projects from the "earliest stages."

"We don't want to be presented by the administration with a plan so far along that we can't have effective input into it," said Alford. "If we'd had these guidelines in place before planning was underway for the R&D Center, that project would not have gotten as far as it has without faculty participation."

According to Dick Pierce, Acting Executive Assistant to the Chancellor, the University has already spent $250,000 on feasibility studies and planning since 1982. Completion of the EIR will up that figure to $500,000, he said. "We feel that the guidelines establish criteria for the Academic Senate to review any proposal for extramural funding," said Alford. "We also hope that the guidelines will help guide the administration," he added.

The recently formed Student Oversight Committee is also trying to have a say on what happens with the proposal for an R&D Center—and any other similar proposals that might ever arise. The committee, which operates under the auspices of the University Council, was formed earlier this year. "We've established the committee because we saw no other means of getting involved in the decision-making process," said committee member Rebecca Supplee. Presently the committee, which received $1500 in Chancellor's discretionary funds at the beginning of the year, is getting ready to submit reports to Alford's committee on student responses to the proposals and to the new guidelines, she said.

Supplee is not entirely pleased with the Academic Senate's new guidelines, either. "I think what disillusioned me most about the guidelines was the fact that responsibility for reviewing funding proposals from specific firms ultimately rests with an administrative, and not a faculty, committee," said Supplee. Supplee is referring to the fact that an administrative oversight committee would be the group reviewing—and making decisions about—specific proposals concerning prospective tenants for the R&D Center. The administrative committee is supposed to consult appropriate faculty groups before making decisions, and would use the Senate's guidelines for these types of proposals, "but the review process ultimately comes down to the administration," said Supplee.

"I also resent the fact," she added, "that the proposal goes back to the administration after the Senate's done with it, and that students don't have a chance to get involved."

Since she doesn't think the administration will make an effort to inform people about all the of the proposal, the committee has plans to host discussions of the R&D Center on campus next quarter. "We'll just have to make people aware of what the proposal involves," she said.

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

CAMPUS *clips*

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Protest at Oakes

Over 100 students attended a rally at Oakes College Friday, March 1, to protest vigilantism and racism. Its focal point was the reportedly violent incident that occurred February 22 at Merrill College, which led to the arrest of an Oakes student on weapons charges.

Rally organizer Terrence Candell addressed the crowd, explaining that the rally's objective was to "stop vigilantism and racist genocide." He said "racism had shown its ugly head" on the UCSC campus, and added "That type of behavior cannot and will not be tolerated."

Oakes College Provost Sucheng Chan also addressed the crowd and said that the ongoing investigation into the Merrill incident was still in the fact-finding process. The investigative agencies, said Chan, "can't act without establishing the facts." She also assured the crowd that the UCSC police and the Oakes Disciplinary Committee are conducting separate investigations, and that "the sanctions involved are not the same."

Academic Vice-chancellor Kivie Moldave read a prepared statement at the rally describing the incident as "deplorable." He concluded that the UCSC administration is "committed to diversity [academic and cultural], and to the establishment of a "multiracial" envvironment. Moldave also said that the type of behavior alleged to have happened during the Merrill incident "[will] not be condoned or tolerated in our community."

Provost Chan announced that a campuswide forum is being planned to address the students' concerns about racism. She said that the forum would be attended by a number of provosts, administrators, faculty and staff.

A Rich Reading

A crowd overflowed Classroom Unit I last Sunday to hear poet Adrienne Rich and to support former UCSC professor Nancy Shaw, whose tenure case is still embroiled in controversy. The event was a benefit for the Nancy Shaw Legal Defense Fund, which is helping Shaw pay for her costly court battle with the University of California. In addition to Rich's reading, which included some of her new and unpublished work, the evening provided an update on Shaw's case against the UC Regents.

After Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer denied Shaw tenure in 1981, she appealed the decision, claiming she was denied tenure for her political beliefs and for being openly lesbian. Carolyn Clark, a UCSC faculty member active in supporting Shaw's appeal, told the audience of over 500, "We miss a lot by not having Nancy here; we must continue to work to bring her back. The decision can be turned around."

The chancellor accused Shaw—who taught Community Studies at UCSC until last year—of not being engaged in "scholarly" research. Her work focused primarily on health care in women's prisons.

Rich, a well-known poet now living in Santa Cruz, praised Shaw for her "courage and commitment" and urged the audience members to familiarize themselves with the case because it "is a case between due process and the arrogance of power, between what kind of knowledge is to be valued and what is the proper study of humankind."

Micky Welsh, one of Shaw's lawyers, explained to the crowd how the case is progressing. She accused the university lawyers of "using every procedural move legally available to keep Nancy's case from being heard in court on its merits." Welsh described a ten-month legal run-around in which the university tried to change the case's venue.

Welsh noted that after these ten months of litigation, hundreds of hours of legal time and reams of paper work, "we are at the beginning." She explained that the university is "counting on us quitting, but this we won't do."

Rich delighted the audience by reading a series of poems written since her arrival in Santa Cruz. She said she was reading them for the first time at this event "because this is a special kind of reading" and "because now Santa Cruz is my home so let me begin at home."

Axing Aid for Dodgers

Students who refused to sign up for the draft could be denied state financial aid in addition to federal aid if California legislators pass a bill introduced by State Senator Jim Ellis (R-San Diego) in February. The bill—co-sponsored by the military Order of the World Wars, a San Diego-based veterans' organization—is currently being reviewed by the Assembly's Education Committee.

Under the provisions of the Solomon Amendment, adopted by Congress in 1982, college students nationwide are ineligible for federal financial aid unless they can provide proof of draft registration. Ellis' bill would extend the provision of the Solomon Amendment to state awards, affecting Cal Grant A, B and C recipients. Already, participants in California's Student Incentive Grant program must sign a statement saying that they have registered for the draft, because that program receives federal funding.

UC Student Lobby Interim Director Jim Lofgren testified last year against a similar bill introduced by Senator Frank Hill, (R-Whittier) that later died in the Education Committee. "We'll beat it back this year," Lofgren told the *California Aggie*. "We're not taking a position on whether people should register for the draft," he added. "But when is it going to end, this unnecessary and inappropriate intrusion into the financial aid program?" ✔

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Hi-Tech Closings

When the Chips Are Down

by Erin Flynn

WITH ONLY A SMALL mountain range separating Santa Cruz County from the heart of a throbbing high-tech metropolis, many believe this tranquil area is destined to become an extension of Silicon Valley. Others argue, however, that Santa Cruz can maintain its own social and economic identity in this new industrial age. In this context, the question of high-tech growth is likely to be the big political question in Santa Cruz for years to come.

Growth has been a sensitive issue in Santa Cruz for some time, and traditionally helps define one's political ideology. Progressives have typically sought to maintain a small-scale, self-sufficient local economy, while conservatives have encouraged corporate and industrial expansion. In the wake of layoffs at several high-tech companies in the county, however, even growth advocates are questioning the impact of this unpredictable industry on the local economy.

"There is no doubt that Santa Cruz has been wounded by high-tech," said Ken McKenzie, associate director of Dataquest, a San Jose-based semiconductor market research firm. McKenzie blames layoffs at Intel and Synertek, two local companies involved in silicon chip production, on the cyclic nature of the semiconductor industry. Major technological changes convulse the industry every three years "like clockwork," he said. These changes, McKenzie asserted, make a company's product obsolete and their operations unprofitable within a matter of months. "When the Synertek facility [in Santa Cruz] opened four years ago, it was the best in the world," he said, "now it's yesterday's news."

Experts believe "satellite" companies, or branch plants, always feel the industry's crunch first. According to Ted Lyman, associate director of public policy at Stanford Research Institute, companies like Intel and Synertek—which both have parent companies in the Silicon Valley—set up production, assembly and testing plants in places like Santa Cruz where labor is cheap and abundant.

"Counties all over the country are wrestling with growth in high-tech manufacturing," he said. "Newly emerging technology in the semiconductor business contributes to these boom-or-bust cycles. When the industry is in a downturn, the satellite companies are the first to go."

Judging by Scotts Valley's experience with high-tech, however, it is not only the satellite companies that are unstable. Victor and Seagate, two companies headquartered in Scotts Valley, have also experienced major layoffs in the past year.

Specializing in home computer production, Victor Technolgies was an overnight success story three years ago, yet it was forced to declare bankruptcy last year. "A classic case of overextension," said UCSC Politics Professor Rick Gordon of Victor's downfall. Gordon, who is also the director of the Silicon Valley Research Group, believes Victor's product became so popular so fast that the company wasn't prepared to deal with its success. At its peak in 1983 Victor employed 2600 people; but at last count it had only 280 employees, and has recently been acquired by a Swedish electronics company called Datatronics.

Victor account manager Charlotte Marshall said the company's administrative and engineering capacities will remain in Scotts Valley, but that production facilities are being "phased out" and will move overseas this summer. The strength of the dollar, she said, makes foreign-made components and labor much cheaper.

Seagate, a computer disk drive production company, laid off 700 workers last July for similar reasons. Though Seagate has been more stable financially than Victor, it also cut back its work force last year when manufacturing facilities moved to the Far East to lower production costs.

Santa Cruz Employment Development Department (EDD) statistics show that the combined layoffs at these four companies total 2000 people, two percent of the county's civilian labor force. EDD Director Tad Kimoto said the majority of laid off employees are unskilled production and assembly line workers. Though most have found new jobs since the layoffs, Kimoto said many workers were forced to commute to Silicon Valley to find steady work.

Blue-collar workers seem particularly vulnerable to the industry's ups and downs. A San Jose *Mercury News* survey of Silicon Valley employees last month showed that 25 percent of production workers believe they will lose their jobs within the next two years.

Dick Zellar, Director of Human Resources at Synertek, said Synertek tried to place employees in other parts of the company. However, he said most of the effort was geared toward technical workers—engineers, programmers, and system analysts. "Nothing," he said "was done for production workers." Similarly, Victor's production people, more so than technical or administrative workers, have had a difficult time finding new jobs in the Santa Cruz area, Marshall said.

Both McKenzie and Lyman believe Santa Cruz should try to attract more stable aspects of the industry, such as research and development and software design. These aspects would provide a more steady source of employment than semiconductor/production, they said. These "stable" aspects, however, require highly trained professionals, and would not absorb unemployed production and assembly line workers.

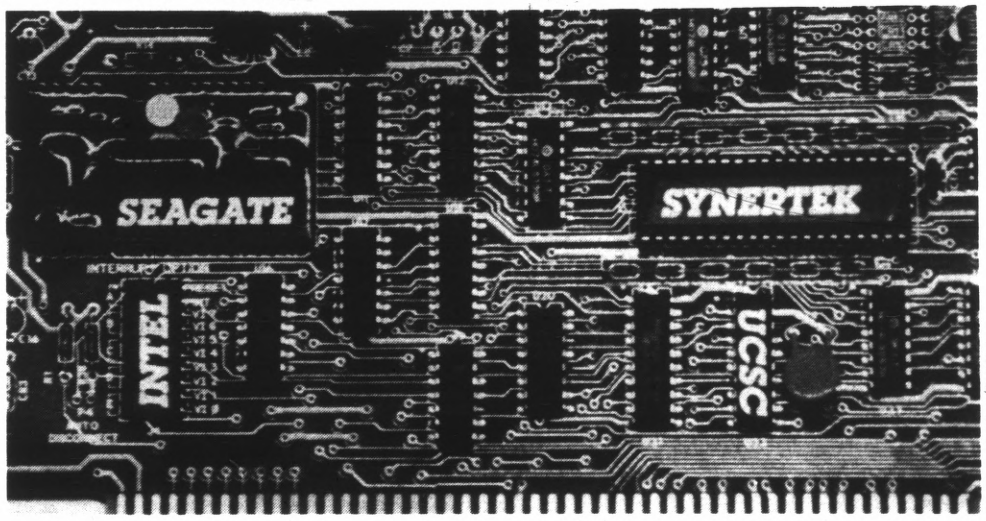

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

DESPITE THE LAYOFFS blue-collar workers have experienced in Santa Cruz, Richard Carlson, vice president of QED Research Incorporated in Palo Alto, characterizes high-tech industry as "incredibly stable." The problem, he claims, is that individual companies are very unstable. high-tech generated 50,000 new jobs in Santa Clara county last year, he said. In the Valley, Carlson explained, the same month one company lays off 200 people, ten new companies will start up, employing 50 people each.

"Instability is something to worry about when you only have a few companies," he said. "Half-growth leaves you vulnerable...when you have layoffs there is nowhere for employees to go." Carlson suggested that Santa Cruz County has gotten itself into a precarious position by allowing limited high-tech growth. Economically speaking, Carlson thinks the county should let the industry expand, but noted that "a little bit of high-tech may be worse than none at all."

Carlson believes Santa Cruz needs more locally owned firms—firms that would have incentive to stay in Santa Cruz—as well as more production facilites. This combination, he said, will provide stable employment for both white and blue-collar workers. "These are major questions for local policy-makers," he said.

Santa Cruz Electronics Association (SCEA) chairperson Richard Hanset believes the way to soften the pitfalls of the industry's violent ups and downs is to bring a broader base of high-tech companies to the county. The cyclic trends of the industry's more visible aspects have contributed to layoffs and plant closures, he said. But in general he believes electronics-oriented companies contribute to the overall benefit of the area.

Manufacturing operations are more volatile because they're directly affected by sales, Hanset said. He argues that corporate functions of research, design, engineering and administration, the industry's "core" function, would provide a more stable employment base. In an upcoming SCEA newsletter, Hansen suggests that business, local political sectors and chambers of commerce should work together to "help bring the more stable segments of the electronics industry to the area."

For some local officials, however, the issue is not whether Santa Cruz should attract "core" functions or manufacturing functions of high-tech industry to the area. "Sure we can attract different aspects of the industry—we can also expand all the freeways," said Supervisor Gary Patton. "The question is, do we want to?"

Along with Santa Cruz City Councilmember John Laird, Patton expressed concern over the impact any kind of high-tech expansion would have on the community. Both Laird and Patton, who have been active in planning the county's economic future, agreed that expansion would have detrimental effects on the environment, and both questioned the effects industrial growth would have on transportation, housing and employment in the county. "I'm willing to support limited high-tech industry," Laird said, "but we simply don't have the capacity to become a Silicon Valley."

Though many local officials have expressed concern over the issue, Patton said neither the county nor individual cities have any kind of comprehensive plan to deal with the issue of high-tech growth. "Does this community want to regulate industry?" Patton wondered. "Do we want to start addressing these questions directly? These are major political issues that must be dealt with," he said.

IN ORDER TO GET A HANdle on the kind of high-tech growth which is actually occurring in the area, the county commissioned the Silicon Valley Research Group to do a comprehensive study of the local electronics industry last spring. Though the study has not been completed, research director Rick Gordon said he hopes to give the study to the planning department sometime next month.

Gordon studies the impact of high-tech industry on local economies, and said he began the county study believing the nature of the industry in Santa Cruz was fairly basic. Now that the study is nearing completion, however, he describes high-tech industry in the area as "extraordinarily complex."

The group's research includes interviews with 140 high-tech firms ranging from one-person software developing companies to the giant manufacturing firms. The study examines the history, employment structures, sales, technology and production aspects of each company, Gordon said.

continued on page 12

With recent layoffs, UCSC's proposed R&D Center, and the drive to widen Highway 17, policymakers face big decisions concerning hi-tech growth.

Software Alternatives

Chip Monks

by Erin Flynn

SOFTWEAVER OPERATES out of Howard Pearlmutter's Bonny Doon home. Situated on three acres in the redwoods, the big wooden A-frame looks more like a haven for painters and sculptors than for computer whizzes. But inside, thousands of dollars worth of high-tech equipment lines the structure's walls, tended by software designers and computer graphics specialists. "We're out here," said Pearlmutter, Softweaver's 27-year-old founder, "because we need an environment free of pollution which is a model to show people."

One of several home-grown computer businesses Santa Cruz County has given birth to in recent years, Softweaver specializes in software consulting and design. Software designers create computer programs, routines and symbolic languages, which can either be tailored to meet a particular organization's need or mass-marketed as educational programs and video games.

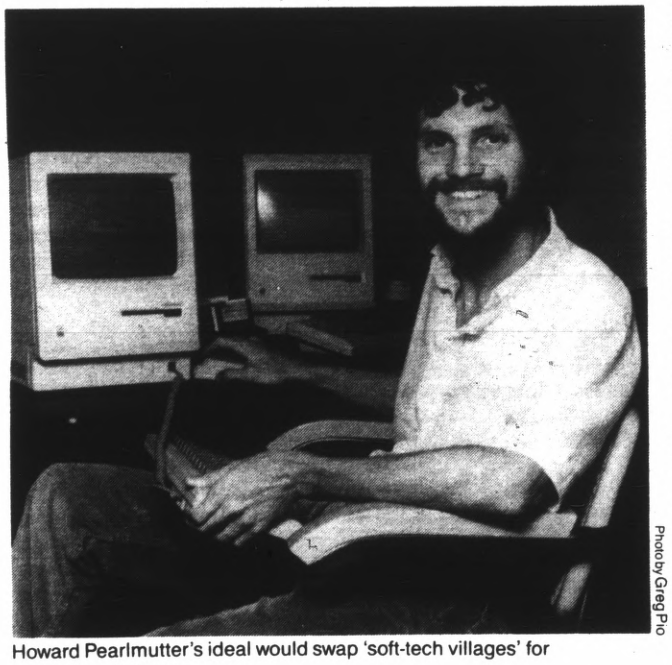

Photo by Greg Pio

Howard Pearlmutter's ideal would swap 'soft-tech villages' for centralized industry.

Software development tends to be the creative side of the computer industry. While computer manufacturers compete with foreign countries to design the least expensive, most compact computer terminals and parts, software companies figure out ways to make computers useful for government, business and individuals.

In the short history of the high-tech industry, software firms have typically fared better economically than big manufacturing companies. Production companies generally employ large numbers of unskilled workers. Susceptible to market fluctuations, they may begin with a boom—but when new technology makes their products obsolete, the companies often close and workers are laid off. Software companies like Softweaver tend to employ only a small number of highly skilled workers, but are not as susceptible to these boom and bust cycles, and have proven to be a steady if not significant source of employment in Santa Cruz County.

According to UCSC Politics Professor Rick Gordon, director of the Silicon Valley Research Group, many small high-tech companies in the Santa Cruz area are at the forefront of a new business economy. Several of these companies received national attention last summer when *Vanity Fair* ran an article on Santa Cruz's alternative high-tech business sytle. Creating innovative products which many industries need, these small companies use highly sophisticated forms of exchange which Gordon believes may alter the direction of high-tech development.

For instance, at Softweaver there is no hierarchical power structure—no bosses, no employees. Instead, all work is conducted through a network of contracts. Contracting, said Pearlmutter, creates a more decentralized system of employment. Pearlmutter lands the original contract from a larger company and sub-contracts to software designers.

"We're our own bosses," said Todd Anderson, a self-taught computer programmer who lives and works at Softweaver. "Everyone working here is here because they are fascinated with the technology...we motivate ourselves." No bureaucracy, no red tape, no time clocks—people set their own hours and are paid for what they produce.

According to Pearlmutter, employment through contracts gives individuals a maximum amount of freedom, enabling people to work when and where they want. Some Softweaver designers work from their own home computers in Berkeley or San Jose; others live and work at Pearlmutter's home. The number of people employed through Softweaver at any given time depends on the size and number of contracts Pearlmutter has landed.

Pearlmutter believes contract work makes people responsible for their actions, and gives them more control over their lives than do traditional forms of employment. Industrial society, Pearlmutter believes, revolves around corporate structures. Because corporations are recognized by government as having unalienable rights, Pearlmutter said they limit the individuals' liability for their actions. Pollution, exploitation, even murder are justified in our society because institutions—not individuals—are responsible, he said.

"Could you imagine if owners of multinational corporations were responsible for their actions?" he pondered. "If stockholders in Exxon were individually responsible for all the people Exxon kills?" The results, he said, would turn industrial society on its head.

Ironically, the seven-year-old business has largely relied on big companies for its contract work. Despite Pearlmutter's strong dislike for corporations, Softweaver has designed software for such heavyweights as General Electic, AT&T and Atari.

Pearlmutter explained that the business is in a "transitional period." Softweaver is trying to move from doing other people's software to creating its own projects—projects intended to empower small groups and individuals instead of benefitting large institutions. "In order to get from here to where we want to go," Pearlmutter said, "we have to co-exist with existing business structures."

A self-proclaimed "creative futurist," Pearlmutter envisions a world free of corporate structures, composed of small communities where human interaction is personal and business is conducted from the home—through a network of sophisticated electronic equipment. "Technology," he proclaimed, "will be the infrastructure of the future." Cars, roads, cities and industry will be eliminated as people gather together in "soft-tech villages." Computers will enable more and more people to live and work at home, employment will become increasingly decentraliz-

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Software Alternatives

continued from previous page

ed and large institutions will be less necessary.

According to Pearlmutter, high-tech societies could give us the best of both worlds. Living environments would be intimate (with no community larger than 10,000 people), interaction would be meaningful, and business—conducted through a giant network of contracts telecommunicated by computers through phone lines—would be clean and efficient.

Designing software which contributes to healthier living environments in the future is both an appealing and admirable business philosophy. However, Pearlmutter's vision of a high-tech utopia may have some problems. Pearlmutter believes computers will enable us to conduct business in an ecologically sound and healthful manner, making smoke-stack industry unnecessary. However, he does not address the question of

how and where all this electronic equipment will be produced. And without cars or some other form of transportation, communities of 10,000 people could become somewhat claustrophobic.

Though Pearlmutter's philosophy helps to shape the kind of work Softweaver does, profit—like most businesses—is the driving force behind it. "We are promoting our technological interests...but making money is a very important part of all this. People shouldn't look kindly on us because of what we do or say, they should deal with us on an economic basis," he said.

Recent contracts from Walt Disney Telecommunications and CBS Software, combined with 70-hour work weeks, are paying Softweaver's bills, but "nobody is getting rich," Pearlmutter said. As Softweaver moves away from doing other companies' work to doing more of its own original projects, he believes Softweaver will produce software which is both profitable and socially beneficial.

Despite the wrinkles in Pearlmutter's plans, Softweaver exemplifies an alternative business style which may become increasingly popular as high technology continues to change the way Americans do business. ✓

Hi-Tech Ups and Downs

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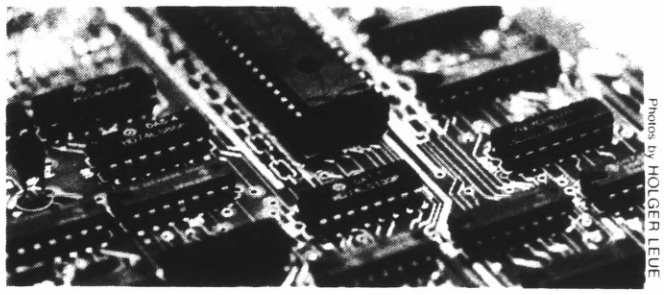

Photos by HOLGER LEUE

Based on this information, Gordon believes most of the activity in the electronics industry is being generated by small- to medium-sized firms. "You can't read the future of the electronics industry by Intel and Synertek," he said. "The mass production end of the industry is extremely volatile; but most of it [in Santa Cruz] is home-grown and provides stable employment."

Gordon said many of these companies create sophisiticated equipment and instruments for the computer industry and that they are closely connected to Silicon Valley companies. Many people, he believes, grow tired of commuting over Highway 17, so they start up their own companies here in Santa Cruz. "These smaller companies need to be around the valley to service the high-tech economy," he said.

It's not wrong to be concerned with laid-off workers," Gordon said. "But the issues are much more complciated than that." Convinced that the manufacturing slump is a temporary hiatus, Gordon said there are acutally a lot of "very successful" firms in the area.

While Gordon described these small- to medium-sized electronic firms as a "prolific sector," he said the vast bulk of them are "middle-class operations" employing from five to 50 highly skilled individuals. These companies, he said, are highly decentralized and very conscious of the need to stay small. Noting the inconsistent nature of high-tech development in Santa Cruz, he said one problem "is that the most volatile firms employ the most people."

Gordon believes Santa Cruz has potential for a successful high-tech economy and that the county needs to address the growth issue. However, people have very crude ideas about what the industry is, he said. "The county doesn't even know how many firms are in the area...it's impossible to create any kind of coherent politics based on that kind of informational void."

Lionel Stoloff of the Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce agrees with Hanset's position that Santa Cruz needs to attract more of the industry's "core" functions to the area. However, he said he recently turned down a request by a "major national company" which wanted to relocate its headquarters to Santa Cruz. The city, he said, does not have enough available land to accommodate the company's needs. Stoloff also said he expects the Synertek facility to be purchased "momentarily" by another national silicon chip production company. But, he noted, there is no guarantee that this company will be more stable than Synertek.

Patton suggested that individual city councils could develop plant closing ordinances to protect employees from the semiconductor industry's rollercoaster employment effects. But business people argue that government regulation is not the answer. "Any time you have industry at the forefront of technology it's going to have its ups and downs," Hanset said. "City government can influence who comes in based on their attitude toward business...but regulation is not the way to go."

At this point, the future of high-technology seems very unclear in Santa Cruz. Will the county work toward lowering unemployment by encouraging more semiconductor facilities to move in? Will they focus on attracting more stable aspects of the industry to the area and increase the professional middle-class population? Or will they discourage all facets of high-tech expansion?

In light of high unemployment rates, UCSC's proposed R&D Center and the widening of Highway 17, local policymakers clearly have some big decisions to make concerning the direction of high-tech growth. By its sheer proximity to Silicon Valley, Gordon said, Santa Cruz is being incorporated into the world economy. This change will probably create painful adjustments for businesses, workers, and politicians in the decade to come. ✓

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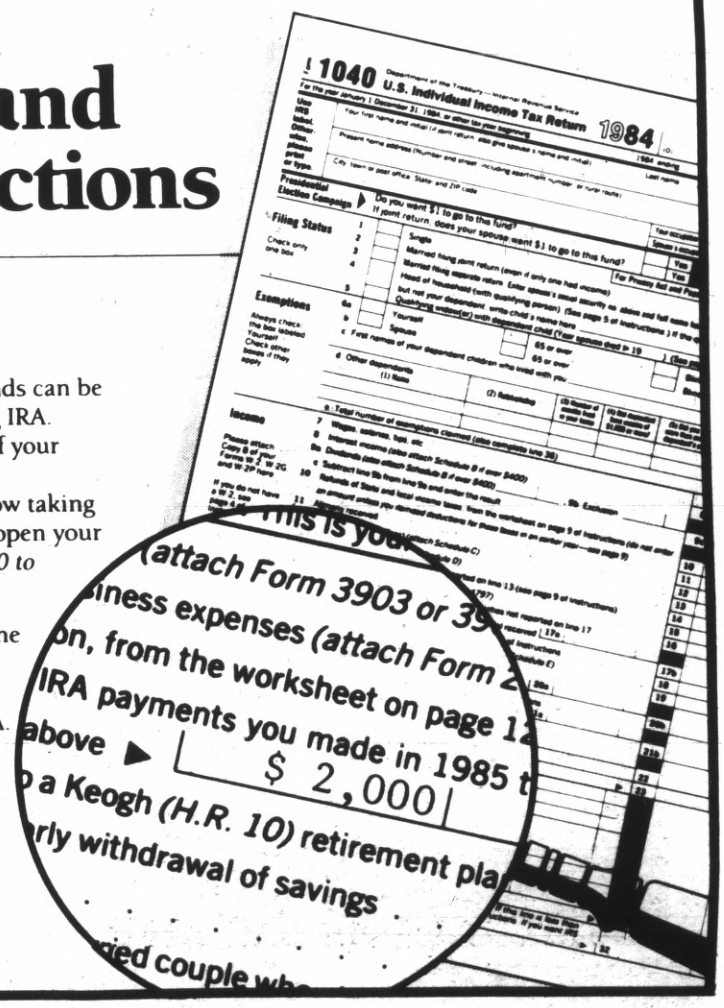


AIDS

The Anti-Body Stigma

by Gary Reynolds

"HEY YA FUCKIN' fag! I hope you get AIDS and die!"

When's the last time you were accosted by that taunt? Well, for those of us who are openly or identifiably gay (and male), it is increasingly common. It is indicative not only of the hatred and violence which continues to be levelled at gay people, but of an increased public awareness of AIDS, and an automatic connection between AIDS and "fuckin' faggots." For those of us who have lived in fear for our physical safety long before AIDS was "discovered" it reminds us that AIDS is just the latest in a long series of threats to our lives.

Since the first case of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) was diagnosed in 1979, 7000 people have been diagnosed with the disease; of these, 3700 have died. The fatality rate after three years is approaching 100 percent. Estimates of how many people in the US currently have the AIDS virus run as high as 400,000, with 40,000 believed to have the fatal form of the disease.

Although AIDS has received much attention in cities such as New York and San Francisco, in Santa Cruz, and especially at UCSC, AIDS has been all but ignored. The recent death from AIDS of a UCSC professor was a painful pinch for those who think of it as a disease that affects "those people up there" in the Bay Area, not here in nice, healthy Santa Cruz. Charlie Braun was not the first Santa Cruz resident, or member of the

OPINION

UCSC community for that matter, to die from AIDS. He was, however, the first person with AIDS to die in Santa Cruz.

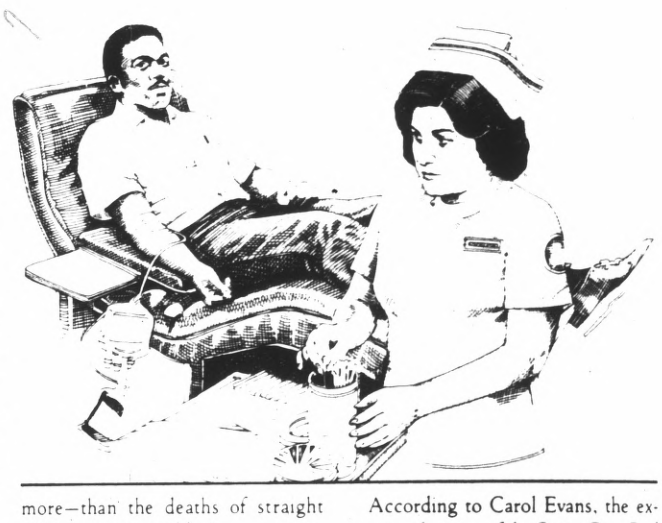
According to Dr. Miguel Stroe, assistant health officer with the Santa Cruz County Health Department, five people have been diagnosed with AIDS in Santa Cruz County. Of these, four have died.

Nationally the percentages of cases by risk group is: "75 percent gay or bisexual men, 17 percent intravenous drug users, four percent recent Haitian immigrants, one percent hemophiliacs, one percent sexual partners with persons with AIDS, and only one percent from blood transfusions," according to the National Public Health Services "AIDS Hotline." The one percent figure for "sexual partners with persons with AIDS" actually refers only to non-Haitian *heterosexual* partners, as if gays or Haitians don't qualify as persons.

The hotline consists of a recording seemingly intended to soothe the hysteria of white, heterosexual callers (who aren't hemophiliac and don't inject drugs) over "catching" AIDS from members of high risk groups, either through casual contact or through blood transfusions. Research, funding, and public attitudes have shown time and again that the government and "normal" citizens of the US are much more concerned with preventing the spread of AIDS into the dominant culture than helping those groups (gays and Haitians) whose communities have already been devastated.

So far AIDS has primarily hit "marginal" groups, explained Lee Morrow, a self-defined "Kresge-Dyke." "Until it hits white, middle-class, straight men, not much will be done about it," she said.

Recent deaths from AIDS, however, have served to stir heterosexuals' phobia over AIDS as much—if not



more—than the deaths of straight white men ever could. A nun, a great-grandmother, and a baby girl, all white, have died of AIDS amidst tremendous publicity and furor. Grabbing newspaper headlines and segments of evening newscasts, these AIDS victims have received something that no individual gay male victim ever has: sympathetic coverage from the mainstream media.

The reason for this attention is that all three of these deaths resulted from blood transfusions. The underlying message in much of this coverage is that these people were innocent victims of gay men. In fact, it is gay men who are increasingly the victims of AIDS.

In New Hampshire a Republican legislator has introduced a bill which would make it a felony for a "homosexual" to donate blood. In Sweden a government agency has recommended a new law to allow two-year prison sentences for people with AIDS who have sex with individuals who do not have the disease. United Airlines, Broward County, Florida, and countless other employers have fired persons with AIDS despite the fact that there is no evidence that AIDS is transmissable through casual contact. In Orange County, California, the new director of the Red Cross cancelled a planned "Lesbian Blood Drive" in response to public furor, despite the fact that lesbians are among the lowest group at risk for the disease.

The primary tool developed for soothing hysterical heterosexuals' fear of "tainted blood" is a test which will screen blood for the antibodies of the suspected AIDS virus: HTLV-III. Originally scheduled for release February 15, the test has been delayed due to questions raised about its accuracy and confidentiality.

According to Carol Evans, the executive director of the Santa Cruz Red Cross, "the test is to detect when blood carries the antibodies associated with HTLV-III, but not the virus itself." Evans estimates "a one percent positive rate for blood collected."

However, Peter Berge, a physician's assistant at Cowell Student Health Center, is one of many who have expressed concerns about the test's accuracy. In a letter submitted to *City on a Hill* but as yet unpublished, he notes that "The test under discussion has a *false-positive* rate between *five and thirty percent*. There is also a false-negative rate. This means that you might get a positive test result in spite of the existence of the opposite condition.

"With this in mind, what does a positive HTLV-III antibody test result mean? Maybe you have been exposed to AIDS and will never get it. Maybe you have AIDS. Maybe you have been exposed, and might develop the syndrome in the future. Maybe you were *never* exposed, and fell within the margin of error of the test. Regardless, it means you now have the psychological trauma and social/political stigma of having a positive AIDS test, the significance of which is critically questionable."

Many physicians and gay activists have discouraged the use of this test as a personal screening device. Not only does the test have the above-mentioned flaws, but there are serious issues of confidentiality involved. Gay activists foresee difficulty getting insurance for those who test positive. In addition there are fears that a positive result could affect employment status. Gay men and lesbians have been subject to arbitrary job discrimination countless times in the past; will this test provide

continued on next page

AIDS Update

Symptoms of AIDS

Many of the symptoms associated with AIDS are similar to those found with colds, bronchitis and stomach flu. The important difference that characterizes AIDS is the symptoms' duration, recurrence, and severity. The general symptoms include:

- Unexplained increasing and persistent fatigue
- Periodic or regular fevers, shaking chills, drenching night sweats
- Weight loss that is unexpected and greater than approximately 10 pounds
- Otherwise unexplained swollen glands lasting for more than two weeks
- Persistent diarrhea
- Persistent or frequent dry cough

Keep in mind that the early symptoms can be the same as those of less serious conditions. The appearance of symptoms is always a matter for concern and attention. If you are not sure about your health, take action to get the information and reassurance that you need. Find a physician who is knowledgeable about AIDS to talk with and examine you if necessary.

Safe Sex

Although a virus has been isolated which is the probable cause for AIDS, it is not known presently where the disease originated. Theories range from the Third World (where similar diseases have been discovered) to government laboratories.

What are known are practical ways to lower one's risk for catching the AIDS virus. While these guidelines were developed for gay and bisexual men, women who have sex with bisexual men can adjust the guidelines accordingly.

- Use Condoms: Condoms reduce the likelihood of semen or infectious agents in the feces entering the bloodstream through cuts and injured tissues on either the rectal lining or the penis. Condoms also protect against many other sexually transmitted infections.
- Reduce the "number" of different sexual partners in your life. This does not mean limit the amount of sex you enjoy—but do consider limiting the number of different partners, especially those you know little about. A partner who has many different sex contacts may expose you to significant risk, even though you have decreased the number of contacts in your own life. Ideally, you should know enough about a potential partner to make an informed decision.
- Avoid oral ingestion of semen, blood, fecal matter, or urine, which increases the spread of disease.
- Refrain from inserting foreign objects—including fists—into the rectum that can tear its delicate lining and can lead to injury and infection.

It is also important to eat a nutritionally balanced diet, exercise regularly, practice proper hygiene, avoid the use of drugs, and reduce emotional stress. If you are having problems dealing with the effect AIDS is having on your life, with being gay, with the attitudes of others, or with your level or types of sexual activity, then it might be a good idea to seek support or counseling.

For more information contact the Northern California AIDS Hotline, 1-800-FOR-AIDS. ✔

—excerpted from AIDS Update, *published by the San Francisco Department of Public Health.*

one more "excuse?"

Here at UCSC there is very little information available on AIDS. Information available through local media has been sporadic and frequently superficial. The hesitancy of many to discuss AIDS indicates the discomfort many still have with homosexuality, and here in Santa Cruz it seems that expressing discomfort with homosexuality is as much of a taboo for some as homosexuality is for others.

This fall, a gay male UCSC student and two heterosexual friends fell prey to a group of local fag-bashers. For those who think Santa Cruz is a safe, tolerant haven for homosexuals, this experience—combined with recent appearances of a group calling themselves "Men Against Dykes" and increasing verbal harassment of lesbians and gay men—indicates that Santa Cruz is not that different from "anywhere else."

At the Cowell Student Health Center there is no literature displayed concerning AIDS. When I asked for information on AIDS at the reception desk, I was referred to the nurses near the waiting area. For a gay man afraid of public reaction to his being gay, this would be an uncomfortable and embarassing experience.

On a more positive note, most of the doctors and nurses, some openly lesbian or gay, are very knowledgeable and understanding of lesbian and gay health issues. The health center provides preliminary screening for anyone who suspects that he or she may have AIDS symptoms.

Michael Gallin, co-coordinator of the upcoming Gay and Lesbian Awareness Week, says that "Being involved in GALA, I can see that a gay man coming out at UCSC would not have that much exposure to 'safe sex' guidelines" (see sidebar). GALA has in the past held forums and distributed literature on AIDS.

Locally, much more needs to be done about AIDS. Following Charlie Braun's death, a Santa Cruz AIDS Fund was set up. And while at least one local hospital is equipped for handling AIDS patients, it would seem wise to work on *preventing* AIDS as well as providing resources for those who have it.

There is much that can be done personally to slow down the spread of AIDS. For those who feel they have nothing to worry about, it is still important to educate yourselves about AIDS, and to offer support for those who are at risk. For those of us who are at risk, it is past time to move into a defensive posture and fight this onslaught. Modifying sexual behavior after years of struggle to freely express ourselves sexually is discouraging, but not nearly as discouraging as AIDS itself. ✓

Gary Reynolds is member of the University of California Lesbian and Gay Intercampus Network (UCLGIN).

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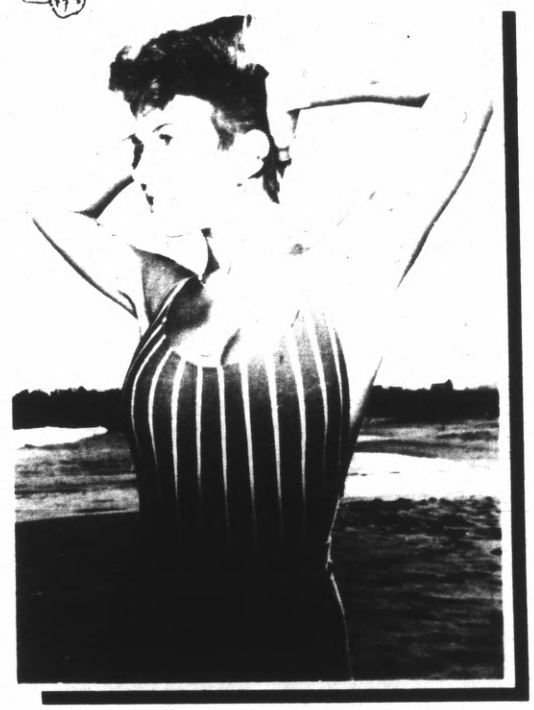

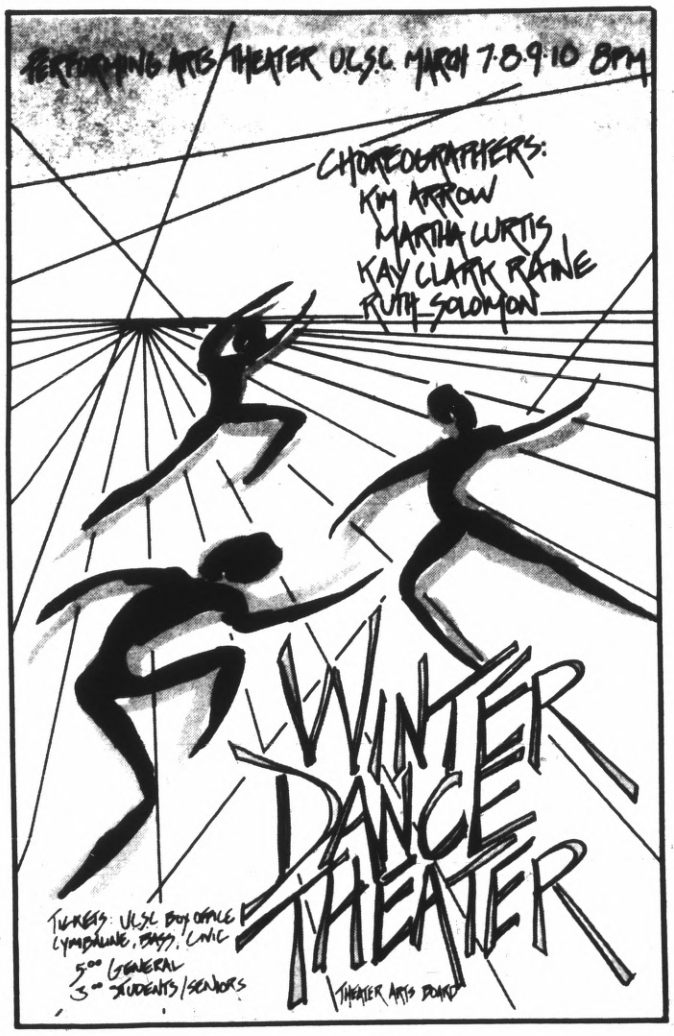

YOU'RE TRAVELING THROUGH A HUNGRY DIMENSION...
WELCOME TO SLUGGO'S
-FREEDOM OF CHOICE-
WORDS + MUSIC BY CARLIE BARKIN
Hi! HOW ABOUT A PIZZA AND A BAGEL AND A CAPPUCINO AND A...
YES SIR! WOULD YOU LIKE A LARGE OR SMALL WHOLE WHEAT OR WHITE CRUST?
...AND AN ORANGE JUICE. LARGE, ON WHEAT, PLEASE.
CERTAINLY! BOTTLED OR FRESH-SQUEEZED, LARGE OR SMALL. OH, AND WOULD YOU LIKE CREAM CHEESE ON THAT?
NO, JUST OLIVES, AND FRESH-SQUEEZED, LARGE. THANKS.
LET'S SEE, NOW THAT'S A SINGLE-DOUBLE LARGE-SMALL-FRESH-WHEAT-WITH OLIVES. FOR HERE OR TO GO?
YES. AND PUT A LID ON IT. DO YOU DELIVER?
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SURE, WE DELIVER PIZZAS ON CAMPUS EVERY NIGHT, FROM 6-12 P.M. CALL 429-6807, OR JUST COME ON DOWN!
BAKED GOODIES
PIZZA
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OPEN 'TILL 1 A.M. EVERY NIGHT
GEE, I LOVE THIS PLACE! CAN I HELP THE NEXT PERSON IN LINE?...
SLUGGO'S-A WORKERS COLLECTIVE AT PORTER COLLEGE

LETTERS *to the* STAFF

CHP 'Sucks'

Dear Staff:

In your February 28 issue you have a small article concerning an incident that occurred at Merrill College. This article is the most irresponsible journalism that I have witnessed in my 24 years on this earth. In this slanderous piece of trash written by Charles Woods, Jr. you print "facts" that evidently your "reporter" failed to verify before printing. The whole incident was blown way out of proportion by the campus police to begin with without the added bias and false accusations of racism.

I have personally known the accused for years and never have I heard him put forth any type of racial comment. Nevertheless, you should not be the ones who decide the facts surrounding this incident; that is the responsibility of the police and the justice system to decide just what, if anything, Mr. Schwartz is guilty of. After reading the article in Thursday's *Sentinel* and gathering what other information I could about this incident I have come to the realization that your article reeks of cheap sensationalism and libel.

As a representative of the students' voice, you have done more harm than the arrest did to Mr. Schwartz's civil liberties and personal well-being. Not only have you damaged his chance for a fair trial, you have also helped to violate the rights of the accused's peers and friends. By printing this type of garbage you have ruined your credibility for a long time and rightly so: your reporting sucks.

It is this type of cheap, unresearched, sensationalist journalism that is giving our free press in this country a bad name, and you, as reporters, should see to it that this type of trash is not repeated in the future. You have a responsibility to yourselves as well as your readers to print the truth, and not just the opinions of several biased "witnessed accounts."

Sincerely,
Evan Boccardo Rees

Downright Silly

Dear Staff:

I think the article you carried on harassment of women by men in health spas (*CHP*, Feb. 14) was downright silly. How can you expect men not to stare at naked women? Have you heard of sex? What does the liberation movement want? What do you expect? To eliminate it? Its impossible! I think it's a little much that the women feel offended by attention from men. Why have mixed health spas? Let there be an ALL women health spa. There is a YWCA in Santa Cruz but no YMCA. I don't go to health spas because I don't think TRUE nudists go there. But people seeking thrills do—men AND women.

Sincerely,
*Mel Spivak

Charlie Braun and AIDS

Dear Staff:

In your notice of the death of Professor Charles Braun, you mention that he died of "a terminal illness." Despite the fact that it is well-known, you did not mention that Professor Braun died of AIDS.

As it has been requested that donations in Professor Braun's name be made to the SF AIDS Foundation and the Santa Cruz AIDS Fund, I doubt that your decision was made out of respect to the wishes of Professor Braun's survivors. Instead, I sense that you were trying to be "delicate" about the matter.

The popular hysteria lumps those who have AIDS into two groups. There are those who contract the disease from shooting up drugs and having gay sex: these are the "bad" AIDS patients, whose behavior brings it on themselves. And then there are those who get AIDS through contact—heterosexual, blood transfusion and the like—with the first group. These are the "good" AIDS patients, innocent victims of the bad ones. Haitians don't really fit in either category, but racism effectively discounts their suffering.

By not naming the cause of Charlie Braun's death, you spare him the "indignity" of guilt by association with other people with AIDS. But by buying into the idea that it is somehow indiscreet to talk about an AIDS death, you help perpetuate myth and hysteria.

Bring it close to home: Charles Braun, one of our community, a professor in our midst, has died of AIDS. AIDS doesn't just happen to people in groups we may be uncomfortable with, it happens to our friends and teachers and people we care about. It's happening in Santa Cruz. It can happen to us.

No amount of medical research can cure the ignorance and homphobia which only make the AIDS epidemic worse. Eliminating that ignorance is the responsibility of each of you.

Sincerely
Scott Brookie

Staff Note: *City on a Hill* was unable to confirm the cause of Professor Braun's death by presstime of the February 14 issue, in which the death notice appeared.

The Great Israel Debate

Dear Staff:

It is ironic that Kristin Brown's article on Israel's links with South Africa appeared in the same issue (*CHP*, Feb 28) as an article on distortion in the press. By withholding certain facts and writing within a context devoid of historical background, Brown created a distorted image and made false conclusions.

In order to effectively keep Israel from trading with South Africa we must first understand its reason for doing so. Until 1973, Israel conducted trade with most of Black Africa and was actually involved in many agricultural projects with these nations. But in 1973 Saudi Arabia imposed an oil embargo on all nations trading with Israel. Out of fear of losing their energy sources, many nations—including most of the Third World—cut all ties with Israel. Even the US was affected by the boycott in spite of Brown's assertions that it does not depend on "Arab oil." Does Brown forget the '73 oil crunch (characterized by long lines at the gas stations and bumper stickers that said "Burn Jews Not Oil."

The Saudi Arabian blackmail left Israel with two choices: either allow its enemies to destroy it or trade with those nations which were not under the stranglehold of Saudi oil, e.g. South Africa. With this in mind, it becomes apparent that isolating Israel (as Brown suggests) is not the answer, but the problem.

Furthermore, the Saudi oil embargo (and thus Israel's trade with South Africa) has nothing to do with the Palestinians, Saudi Arabia's effort to end the strife of the Palestinians has been no more than symbolic. Rather, the Saudis' actions are purely anti-Judaic. Jews were driven out of Saudi Arabia in the seventh century (long before the Palestinian plight) and have since been excluded from even visiting the nation (not just Israelis and Zionists but all Jews). Saudi Arabia's intentions are to isolate Israel, reduce it to indefensible borders and eventually crush it.

Amir Weiss
Lori Lander

More Athletic Support

Dear Staff:

The baseball players, coaches, and friends of the UCSC Baseball Club would like to Thank Aninha Livingston. Her recent article (*CHP*, Feb. 28), "Lacking Athletic Supporters," expressed very well the needs and pent-up demand for quality athletics at our University.

The story really hits home when you consider that after four months of lobbying, our fledgling club has yet to receive any direct funding from the Office of Physical Education, Recreation and Sports (OPERS), despite a UCSC record turnout of 74 ball players. We have, however, been successful in outside fundraising due to the fine efforts of Dan Wood, Dan Aldrich, their entire staffs, and the friends of UC Baseball. We would also like to thank the Parks and Recreation Commission and Dee Herron for their help in securing Harvey West Park and scheduling games.

It should be noted that women's soccer, women's tennis, womens' rugby, ultimate frisbee, et al., receive funding from OPERS. The men's baseball club does not. We are currently negotiating with the University to attain our goal of becoming one of the UCSC's Intercollegiate NCAA Division III teams for the 1985-86 season. We would also like to start a women's softball program next year.

The baseball club is working intensely to become a competitive team as soon as possible. If only *City on a Hill* would acknowledge and reward all the teams with a weekly sports page, it would be greatly appreciated by all the athletes, coaches, student body and community as well.

A forum is very necessary now as the student election nears. The baseball club wold like to go on record as being 100 percent behind the Student Life referendum. We would also like to challenge all other sport programs at UCSC to become heavily involved in the enthusiastic support of the Student Life issue. The additional facilities and funding, along with a Student Union, will be a welcome answer to the needs of our growing campus.

In closing, I would like to thank Stephanie Denmark for her help, and the entire staff at Crown College and Stevenson for their assistance and encouragement. Also anyone interested in becoming a friend of UC baseball or in organizing a women's softball team, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,
John O'Connor
Baseball Coach

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Letters must be signed and include an address and phone number. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

EDITORIAL

AIDS as Ammunition

HOMOPHOBES ACROSS THE COUNTRY have greeted the advent of the AIDS crisis with glee and hysteria. Glee in that the hated homosexuals are finally getting the comeupance they deserve for their deviant sexual behavior, and hysteria that AIDS may spread into the "normal" American mainstream. We cannot sit by idly and let this most recent attack on the lives of gay people go unchallenged.

Anti-gay legislators, physicians, clergy and businesspersons have been quick to use AIDS in their persistent efforts to repress lesbians and gay men. Here in California, homophobes have raised the spectre of AIDS in attempts to defeat Assembly Bill 1, the lesbian and gay anti-discrimination bill. In New Hampshire, proposed legislation would subject "homosexuals" to jail sentences for donating blood.

The people fighting for AIDS-related funding have repeatedly encountered the homophobia, and racism, associated with AIDS. Since the first case was diagnosed in 1981, it has been an uphill battle to acquire federal funding for AIDS research. Recent reports reveal that much of the already miniscule AIDS-related funding has been diverted to research of other diseases, which demonstrates the government's lack of commitment to AIDS research. The little funding available has primarily been used to keep AIDS from spreading beyond the high-risk groups—*not* to help those who have already contracted the disease: gay men, intravenous drug users, and Haitians.

Seventy-six percent of people with AIDS are gay or bisexual men, while only two percent are hemophiliacs or recipients of blood transfusions. Yet the amount of attention and funding the latter group has received is not justified by these figures. Although the recently developed blood-screening test is worthwhile and necessary, it is essentially an attempt to prevent AIDS from spreading into the dominant culture.

While gay men are at expecially high risk, AIDS concerns everyone. AIDS knows no boundaries based on race, sex, or sexual orientation. Nearly half of the persons with AIDS are people of color, and women are as susceptible to the virus as men.

It is important to see how attitudes about AIDS are inextricably linked to our culture's homophobia. Homophobes were calling homosexual sex "dirty," "perverted" and "unnatural" long before AIDS existed. Now there is a fatal disease, transmissible through sexual contact, which is killing gay men. It is hard not to internalize the homophobic, anti-sex ravings we hear, and believe that perhaps people who get AIDS really *do* deserve it. It is especially important that gay men do not internalize these attitudes, but rather, see them for what they really are: manifestations of people's fears of sex, homosexuality, and disease.

Each of us can take steps to fight homophobia and AIDS. First, we can modify our sexual behavior until more information is discovered about AIDS and its transmission. Secondly, we can examine our own attitudes about AIDS and gay people and overcome our personal biases through self-education and communication with others about these issues. Third, we can write our government representatives and urge them to support more AIDS-related funding. Funding is needed on the state and federal levels, so it is appropriate to write *all* of our representatives.

Finally, we should support AB1, which is up for a vote in the coming weeks, and would declare it illegal to discriminate against lesbians and gay men in jobs and housing. Last year the bill reached Governor George Deukmejian's desk, but he vetoed it saying it was "unnecessary."

Letters of support should be sent to Governor Deukmejian, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814. It is urgent that lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals document the need for AB1 by writing about their experiences of discrimination. ✔

KALEIDOscope

Ranking & Wakeling

When Ranking Roger and Dave Wakeling broke from the English Beat to form General Public, *Rolling Stone, Record,* the LA *Times* and LA *Weekly* all ran stories with the headline THE BEAT GOES ON. In doing so, the publications missed the point: the Beat does not go on.

General Public may place the same emphasis on rhythm and socioeconomic consciousness as the now-defunct Beat, but the sound is also noticeably different. Roger (who had been primarily the "toaster," or rapper for the Beat) has improved his keyboard chops, and Wakeling's songs get personal as well as political. Mick Jones (formerly of the Clash) has also made his presence felt as "guest star" guitarist and *de facto* band member.

If you want to decide for yourself just what GP is all about, you've got two options: buy their debut album (*All the Rage*), or see 'em in the Santa Cruz debut Monday night at the Civic Auditorium. Tickets are $14 (yes, fourteen dollars) in advance, and available at all the usual outlets. The show starts at 8pm, with LA's The Basics opening.

—Ike Enfess

Bonaparte Art

Not only was Napoleon Bonaparte a pretty successful general and emperor, he was no small shakes as a movie star. Unfortunately, he died decades before motion pictures were invented, so when French director Abel Gance made his classic *Napoleon* (1927), he had to use a livelier stand-in. That didn't stop Gance from making the film as ambitious and epic in scope as its namesake.

You'll have a chance to see Gance's masterpiece (all four hours of it) on Wednesday night, complete with multi-frame sequences and tinted Cinemascope finale. Carmine Coppola composed and performed a new soundtrack for the silent film—a film thought lost for a generation, until cinema historian Kevin Brownlow painstakingly reconstructed it from a number of celluloid fragments.

"This is one of the most magnificent movies ever made, silent *or* sound," says professor Vivian Sobchack, who's sponsoring the showing in conjunction with her silent film course. *Napoleon* starts at 7pm; admission is $2, and the screen's been moved from the previously-announced Thimann III to the cavernous Classroom Unit 2. So bring your friends. Your loyal supporters. Your troops.

—Walter Lew

Photo by DANIEL WEISS

Street scene, Lome, Togo (1983). From Daniel Weiss' exhibit at College VIII.

Nice Noise

Classical music-wise, we're talking a whole lot of stuff to hear this week. For starters, there's the concert by the Men's and Women's Choruses on Saturday, March 9. The choruses, led by UCSC Music Director Paul Vorwerk, will present an evening of choral works from the 15th-20th centuries including Stravinsky's *Cantata* and Pergolesi's *Sabat Mater.* Tickets for the 8pm performance are $3 general, $2 students/seniors and are available at the door (of the Performing Arts Concert Hall).

Also striking a positive note this week, the Porter String Quartet will give its first public appearance on Saturday, revealing to us the pleasure of violins, viola and cello all played at the same time. Come hear Beethoven's *Quartet in E flat, Op. 74* and much much more. The extravaganza begins at 3:30, Saturday, March 9 in the Concert Hall and admission is free.

Feeling out of date? Award-winning flutist and Composer Dorothy Stone will bring you back to the present with her recital of works from the forefront of modern music. Included will be state-of-the-art sounds from Elzbieta Sikora, Vince Globokar, and a couple of other people whose names are not yet as familiar as, say, Brahms or Mozart. You can listen to cutting-edge creativity Wednesday, March 13 at 8pm. Tickets are selling like hotcakes (butter and syrup not included) for a mere $5 general, $2 students and seniors. Follow your ears to the Performing Arts Concert Hall.

—Phil R. Monicks

Try Out, You'll Like It

Shakespeare? he was just going through a stage...How else can you explain why he wrote so many plays where people run around in silly tights and talk funny? I dunno...but if that kind of thing seems fun to you, maybe you should be reading this. You are? Good. Listen, Shakespeare/Santa Cruz is looking for a few good people. People interested in taking part in this summer's productions of *Hamlet, As You Like It,* and *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead.* If you're an experienced actor (no, playing a tree in a third grade pageant doesn't count) maybe you should think about trying out. There are even days set aside just for auditioning talented students, faculty and staff like yourself—March 17, 27, 28 and 29, to be specific. Audition appointments are required. Thou shoudst call yonder office of Shakespeare/Santa Cruz betwixt the hours of 9am and 2pm.

Yet more auditions? You bet! The New Music Works will be holding try-outs for singers, actors, musicians and dancers to fill up the cast list of "Cabaret Verite." This production, which will hit the stage sometime in May under the direction of Marcia Taylor, needs you creative types in a big way. Show 'em what you can do Saturday and Sunday from 1-4pm at the Santa Cruz Art Center. Want more info? Call 429-8906. Want even more info? Consider attending the new New Music Works concert this Sunday, March 10, 8pm at the First Congregational Church. Have you ever seen a Second Congregational Church? Hmmm...

—Ima Nacter

Dear Mom

It's International Women's Week—a time to think about the women of the world, those who have helped shape your life and those who shape your world. What better example of this than your mom? Tillie Olsen apparently agrees. Olsen, best known for her novel *Tell Me a Riddle,* will give a benefit reading of her newest book *Mother to Daughter, Daughter to Mother* this Saturday. *Mother* is a collection of writings from women of many generations, races and classes. Ellen Bass and Maude Meehan will be joining Olsen in this benefit for the Cabrillo College Women's Center. A donation of $4-$5 is requested, but not demanded. Join Tillie Olsen and others in a very personal salute to International Women's Week, March 9, 7:30pm at the Cabrillo College Student Center.

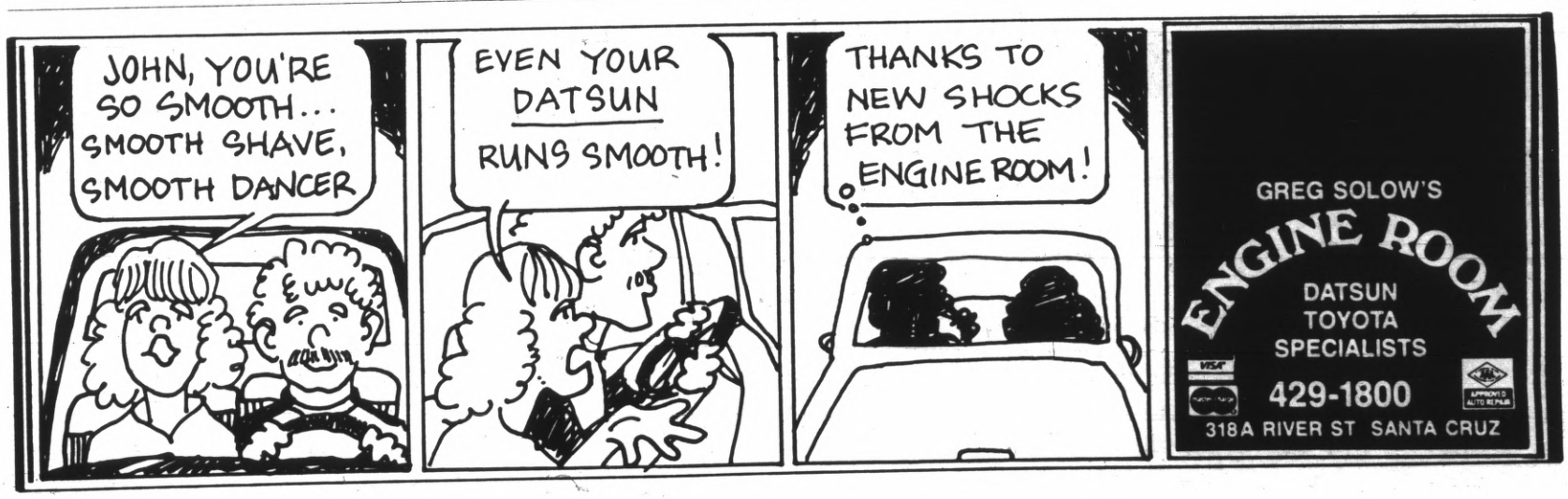
—May Treark

What a Weiss Guy

Daniel Weiss is International Editor of *City on a Hill,* and for a good reason; this guy gets around. In 1983, Weiss spent his junior year abroad in Africa, studying and traveling in Togo and Ghana. His photographic impressions of the trip are collected in *Photos From West Africa,* an exhibit gracing the walls of the College VIII coffeeshop.

Weiss emphasizes that it's more than a photo show, it's "an aesthetic and documentary exhibit." The 13 prints and their accompanying captions tell the stories of his encounters, such as the time when he was initiated as a drummer in a voodoo ceremony ("It's part of a local religious and traditional healing group," Danny says). The photos—and the stories—are on display through March 22.

—Wyatt Engle Lenz



1979 Elliot Aronson Psychology Porter College

1980 Leo F. Laporte Earth Sciences Cowell College

REWARD THAT TEACHER

1983 Christy Dougherty Chinese Cowell College

We would like you to consider ***your most superb*** teacher for ***1985 UCSC Distinguished Teaching Award.*** Students and Alumni continue a tradition of awarding excellence in the classroom by conferring this award annually. But first, ***you*** must fill out a nomination form: (more about that later).

All hall of famers displayed these underlying traits: Clarity, depth, completeness, and enthusiasm in communicating a particular subject: fairness in assessing students achievements, and availability for assistance and advice to students outside of classes.

1982 Michael H. Cowan Literature Kresge College

Current students and UC Santa Cruz alumni may nominate any faculty member they believe qualified to receive the award. The presentation is set annually for Alumni Dinner—this year, May 11, 1985.

1984 Edward M. Lindsman Mathematics Crown College

Deadline: Nominations close March 29 so please pick up a nomination form in any of the college offices, coffee houses, restaurants, the McHenry Library, Bay Tree Bookstore, or the Alumni Office, (Carriage House, near the Main Entrance to the campus) and respond today!

UCSC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

UC Santa Cruz Alumni Association
Carriage House, Santa Cruz, CA 95064
(408) 429-2530

Thursday 7

movies

Delinerance at 8 and 10:15pm. Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.50 Stevenson; $2.

concerts

Winter Dance Theater '85. Solo and group pieces by UCSC professor Ruth Solomon and guest faculty Kay Clark Raine, Kim Arrow and Martha Curtis. 8pm, Performing Arts Theatre. $3 students/seniors; $5 general.

lectures

Oakland Black journalist, teacher and playwright, J. Lance Gilmer will address a gathering of students and faculty on the subject of minorities in journalism. 7:30pm, Oakes Lounge. Free.

The Artist as Activist: Reflections of a Chicana Muralist in Los Angeles. Judy Baca. 7:30pm, Oakes 105. Free.

meetings

CISPA will organize slide shows, guest speakers, and a possible rally this quarter. Meetings—7pm, Merrill 102.

Weekly meeting of the Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students. 7pm, Merrill Classroom 3.

Support group for Jewish women students. 7:30pm, Performing Arts Theatre.

miscellaneous

Israeli folkdancing for everyone. 7:30pm, East Field House Dance Studio.

Palestinian Women and the Revolution. Norma Shraver, Palestinian Democratic Youth Organization and the General Union of Palestinians. Also the film, *Women Under Siege*, about women in a refugee camp in Lebanon. 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge. Free.

Friday 8

movies

Video Night. 8pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge. Free.

theater

Cowell Theater Guild presents *M*A*S*H*, the play by Richard Hooker based on the TV series of the same name. Directed by Mark Drumm. 8pm, Cowell Dining Hall. $2.50 students/seniors; $3.50 general.

concerts

Winter Dance Theater '85. See Thursday's listing.

lectures

Dr. David Price-Williams, University of Missouri at Columbia will speak on fieldwork opportunities in Swaziland, Southern Africa. 3pm, 247 Kerr Hall. Free.

CLASSICAL FEATURES: The Porter String Quartet (pictured next page) makes its public debut Saturday at Performing Arts. Composer/flautist Dorothy Stone performs Wednesday at the very same venue. The former starts at 3:30pm and it's free; the latter starts at 8pm and costs $1 students, $3 general.

Frege's Puzzle: Remarks on the Philosphy of Semantics. Nathan Salmon, Professor of Philosophy, UCSB. 4pm, Stevenson Conference Room. Free.

dance

Video Dance Night. Come dance and watch the newest, most popular rock videos. 9pm, Kresge Town Hall. Free.

Asian American Student Alliance and Chinese Student Association invite everyone to a dance. Donations of $1 appreciated. 9pm, Merrill Dining Hall.

miscellaneous

ReEntry Students: Take a break and welcome the weekend. Look for the table marked "re-entry" during the Happy Hour at the Whole Earth Restaurant, 4:30 to 6pm. The first round is on ReEntry Services.

International Women's Day Celebration. Join us at the Women's ReEntry Center for an afternoon of celebration/discussion/sharing. Our topic is "Women Working Together... What's Next?", with Ann Lane, Kresge Academic Preceptor and faculty member. Bring a dish to share. 12pm, 101 Classroom Unit. Free.

Saturday 9

theater

*M*A*S*H*. See Friday's listing.

concerts

The Porter String Quartet makes its public debut with works by Wolf, Beethoven, Schubert and Ravel. 3:30pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.

Paul Vorwerk directs vocal ensembles: the UCSC's Men's Chorus in Gregorian chants and the UCSC Women's Chorus in Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater." 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. $2 students/seniors; $3 general.

Winter Dance Theater '85. See Thursday's listings.

dance

Come out for the GALA Dance!! 9pm, Kresge Town Hall. $3 to $5 sliding scale.

Last Chance Dance. Black and white semi-formal. 9pm, Merrill Dining Hall. Free.

Saint Patrick's Day concert/dance with Sunset East and The Steppes (from CBS records)! Erin go bragh! 9pm, Porter Dining Hall. $1.

Calendar

Sunday 10

movies

Airplane at 7pm plus *Victor/Victoria* at 9pm. Kresge Town Hall, $2.

theater

*M*A*S*H*. See Friday's listing.

concerts

Winter Dance Theater '85. See Thursday's lisitng.

meetings

A weekly meeting to discuss upcoming events of the Palestine Support Group and issues relating to the Middle East. 6pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

The Juggling Club is holding workshops every Sunday this quarter. 6pm, East Field Activities Building.

Asian American Student Alliance general meeting. 7:30pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325. Campus Only.

miscellaneous

Catholic mass on campus every Sunday evening. 6:30pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room. Campus Only.

Monday 11

movies

The Ceremony. Amid rape, incest and betrayal, heirs of a despotic patriarch feel hope and moral strength wane in the contradictory postwar world (Nagisa Oshima, 1971, English subtitles). 7pm, Thimann 3, $2.

Rembrandt with Charles Laughton. 7pm, Classroom Unit 2, $1.

lectures

Popular and Government Views of War and Peace in the Soviet Union. Matthew Evangelista, Stanford Center for International Security and Arms Control. 4pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

meetings

Bellydancing Club. Everyone welcome. 3pm, Kresge Dance Studio.

Questions/comments about the nuclear proposal and Student Union Constitution? Attend this informational forum!! 6pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

GALA Men's Support/Rap Group. 7pm, 356 Kresge.

The University Catholic community is always looking for new members. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge, Free.

Campus-wide gatherings of Intervarsity Christian Fellowship. 7:30pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room.

sports

Distance runners interested in group workouts for track and road racing this spring. 8pm, East Field House track entrance. Campus Only.

miscellaneous

A Lenten prayer service focused around the theme "Signs of Hope in the Wilderness." 4:30pm, Cowell Student Health Center.

Tuesday 12

movies

Under Fire. Two North American journalists fall in love with one another and the "revolution of the poets" during the last days of the Somoza regime. Plus, *A Time of Daring*, an intimate and visually compelling appraisal of both sides of the Salvadoran struggle. 7pm, Oakes 105, $2.

Threads, the most realistic film about nuclear war ever made. This shocking realistic film follows the people of Great Britain from one month before to thirteen years after the holocaust. 8pm, Cowell Fireside Lounge, Free.

David Copperfield at 8pm. Stevenson Dining Hall, Free.

lectures

Imperialism and Revisionism in the Weimar Republic and Nazi Germany. Dr. Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann, Professor of History, Oxford University. 11:30am, Stevenson Conference Room, Free.

Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms of Memory in a Model System. W. Jackson Davis, UCSC. 4pm, Thimann 1, Free.

Alkaloid Synthesis. Professor Ernest Wenkert, UC San Diego. 4:15pm, Thimann 397, Free.

Hellenistic: The First Modern Art. John Onians, Senior Lecturer, University of East Anglia, England; visiting at UCLA as Art Council Chair. 7pm, Thimann 3, Free.

continued on next page

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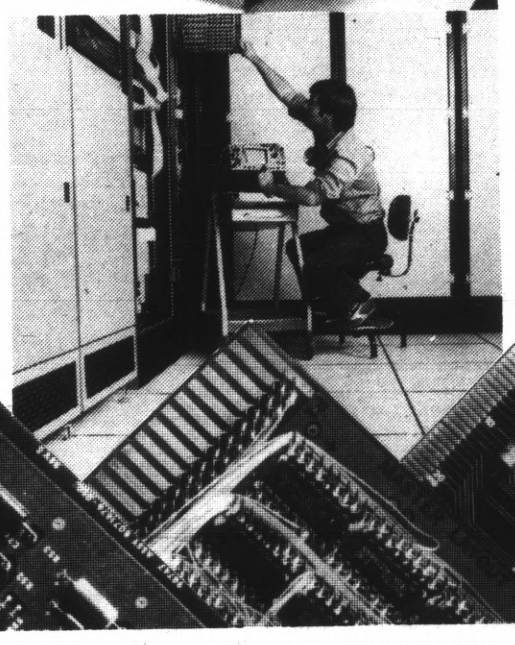

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On Campus Interviews Will Be Held On:

Tuesday, March 12, 1985

Contact your Placement Office for more details, and to schedule an interview.

continued from previous page

meetings

The Life Journey, a group for men and women students exploring the dynamics of personal growth. 4pm, Oakes 316.

Questions/Comments about the nuclear proposal and Student Union Constitution. Attend this informational forum!! 6pm, Oakes Coffeeshop Lounge.

Action For the Hungry. A study/action group focusing on the African crisis, homelessness in Santa Cruz, and planning a campus-wide fast. 6:15pm, Stevenson 237A.

Cycling Club meetings for planning club activities and cycling events. 6:30pm, Cowell 113.

Informal Hebrew discussion group for all levels of Hebrew speakers. 7:30pm, Stevenson 217.

miscellaneous

Staying Afloat: Coping With Stress During Finals. Oakes Counselor, Ray Charland, will help us learn some new ways for relaxing and staying calm during finals. 12pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

Wednesday 13

movies

Napoleon. This is the COMPLETE 4 HOUR restored version of one of the greatest films ever made. The last reel (tinted) will be shown in Cinemascope. 7pm, Classroom Unit 2, $2.

concerts

Dorothy Stone, flutist, with electronics, presents an evening of recent works by Moskow, Boulez, Globokar, and Sikora. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $1 students; $3 general.

lectures

C and N Abundances in Metal-Poor Dwarfs. Dr. Duane Carbon, Lick Observatory & NASA-Ames Research Center. 3:45pm, Nat Sci II, Room 221. Free.

Gray Whale and Walrus Feeding: Destruction and Opportunity on the Sea Floor. Dr. John Oliver, Moss Landing Marine Laboratory. 4pm, 368 Applied Sciences, Free.

meetings

The staff of *Chinquapin* meets weekly to prepare for its spring publication. 7pm, Cowell 152.

Merrill Bible Study. 7:30pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge.

Bible Study. Call Lisa at 425-8507 (or x3308) or Jennie at 426-1313. 7:30pm, Stevenson 237A.

TWANAS Organizational Meeting. 7:30pm, Oakes 204.

GALA general meeting and social hour. Last meeting and social hour of the quarter. 8pm, Kresge 159.

workshop

Lesbian Writing Workshop. Bring poetry! 6:30pm, 356 Kresge, Free.

miscellaneous

Animal Rights Action Group Literature Table. Donations accepted. Outside Kresge Seminar Room.

Thursday 14

movies

Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory at 8 and 10:15pm. Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson; $2 general.

Il Bell'Antonio. Directed by Bolognini, in Italian with English subtitles. 7:30pm, Thimann 3, Free.

theater

American Buffalo, winner of the 1977 NY Drama Critics' Best Play Award, is David Mamet's sympathetic portrait of three inarticulate lower class hoods plotting a robbery. 8pm, Barn Theater, $3.

lectures

Approximate Potential Calculations in Molecular Dynamics. Tim Mattson. Thesis defense. 4pm, 419 Natural Sciences II. Free.

meetings

CISPA will organize slide shows, guest speakers, and a possible rally this quarter. 7pm, Merrill 102.

Weekly meeting of the Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students. 7pm, Merrill Classroom 3.

Support Group for Jewish women students. 7:30pm, Kresge 356.

miscellaneous

A worship service, sponsored by the Canterbury Episcopal Ministry. 12pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room.

Israeli folkdancing for everyone. 7:30pm, East Field House Dance Studio.

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar, contact the Campus Activities office by 4pm Monday.

VIEW *finder*

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Into the Night 5:45, 8, 10:15, Sat-Sun matinees 1:40, 3:40,
II. The Falcon and the Snowman 5, 7:30, 10, Sat-Sun matinee 2:30

CAPITOLA THEATER 688-7814
Places in the Heart
The Natural
call theater for shows and times

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. The Breakfast Club 1:30, 3:40, 5:40, 7:50, 10
II. Witness 1:15, 3:30, 5:45, 8, 10:15
III. The Sure Thing 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45
IV. Dungeon Master 2, 4, 6, 8:10, 10:10

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. Beverly Hills Cop 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 8, 10:15
II. The Killing Fields 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:40
III. 1984 1:45, 4:20, 7:15, 10

MOVIE I & II 426-9409
I. Lust in the Dust Fri-Sun 6:30, 10, Mon-Thurs 8:55
The Terminator Fri-Sun 8:05, Sun 4:30, Mon-Thurs 7
II. Vision Quest Fri-Sun 6:45, 10:35, Mon-Thurs 8:55
Mean Season Fri-Sun 8:40, Sun 4:50, Mon-Thurs 7

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. Amadeus 6:30, 9:25, Sun matinee 3:45
II. The Gods Must Be Crazy 6:55, 8:55, Sun matinee 4:50
III. A Joke of Destiny 6:40, 8:35, 10:27, Sun 4:30
IV. Swann In Love 7:05
Full Moon in Paris 9:08, Sun matinee 5:10

RIO 423-2000
A Passage to India 5:15, 8:30; weekend matinee 2pm

SASH MILL 427-1711
Thur-Fri Destry Rides Again 7:30,
Sat-Sun Rose Tattoo 7:30
The Glass Menagerie 9:40
Tues-Wed Kagemusha 7, Stuntman 9:50

UA 426-8383
I. Missing in Action, Part II, 8, Sat-Sun 1:05, 4:30
Fury 6:15, 9:45
II. Mrs. Soffel 7:40, Sat-Sun matinee 3:20
The Cotton Club 5:20, 9:40
Sat-Sun matinee 1

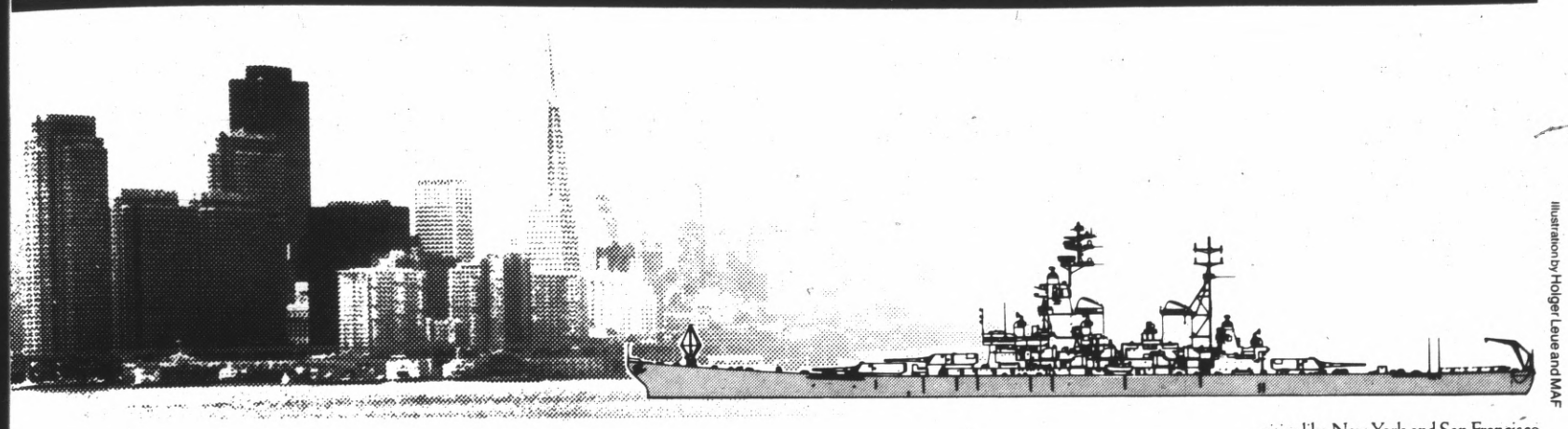

Illustration by Holger Leue and MAF

USS Missouri

Job Security or National Security?

by Guy Ashley

THE OMINOUS PRESENCE of nuclear missiles, thought only to exist in desolate silos or hidden submarines, may soon be felt in some of the US's largest cities. Plans to deploy a new type of nuclear cruise missile, the Tomahawk, aboard ships docked in large US ports could bring these weapons quite close to home—maybe even the Bay Area.

San Francisco has been designated as the possible station for the battleship *USS Missouri*, a central component of "surface action group" (SAG). SAG is a network of Tomahawk-armed ships, consisting of one recommissioned World War II battleship as well as five or six smaller ships. One SAG may soon be docked at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard.

The plan has sparked sharp opposition among San Francisco citizens, including some city officials, who are quick to point out its grave consequences. They say the presence of nuclear missiles in San Francisco Bay would make the city a prime target in a foreign attack. Many who are against the plan, however, oppose it for reasons less regional than philosophical. Once activated, naval SAGs are intended to give the US military striking power from almost any location on the globe, a decisive advantage that disarmament activists feel increases the possibility of nuclear confrontation. As Elaine Gutstadt, chairperson of the Marin Bilateral Nuclear Weapons Freeze, explained, "Having sea-launched cruise missiles [in San Francisco or anywhere] is a dangerous escalation of the arms race."

This point of view contrasts sharply with that of proponents of the plan, including San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein. Feinstein has said she believes homeporting a SAG would benefit the city by providing jobs and bolstering the economy of the depressed Bayview-Hunters Point area. According to Bill Strawn, assistant press secretary for Mayor Feinstein, 40 percent of the city's 4000 qualified ship repair workers are now unemployed. The homeporting of the *Missouri* in San Francisco, he said, would surely provide jobs for many of these people. "Besides the obvious rise in blue-collar employment, the San Francisco area stands to gain about $25 million spent annually into the local economy," Strawn said.

These advantages, Gutstadt believes, are only skin deep. "Money spent on military defense is invested inefficiently," she said. "If the same money we put into weapons were put into construction and health care, we would help a lot more people and have a much healthier economy."

Another public official in favor of bringing the *Missouri* to San Francisco is Representative Barbara Boxer (D-SF), a strong supporter of the nuclear freeze movement in the past. According to Jim Shipley, a staff assistant at Congressmember Boxer's San Rafael office, Boxer believes homeporting the *Missouri* and the weapons on board the ship are two separate issues. Boxer, he said, feels strongly about bringing a SAG to San Francisco for the economic benefits, "but she feels once it's here she'll work her tail off to make sure it does not have nuclear weapons on board." Boxer recently told the San Francisco *Examiner*, "I've always voted against the weapons that are on these ships, but to think that if the ship went elsewhere it would stop these weapons is impractical."

But Gutstadt said she believes nuclear freeze advocates should take a more fundamental stand. "The nuclear freeze movement is opposed to the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons of any kind, so naturally we're against it," she said.

Central to the controversy is the Tomahawk missile, the chief weapon with which all SAG ships will be equipped. The Tomahawk is a sea-based version of the computer-piloted cruise missiles now being deployed in Western Europe. The Tomahawk has a range of 1500 miles and can be equipped with either a conventional or nuclear warhead. It is believed that each SAG will carry up to 200 Tomahawks, around 50 of which will be fitted with nuclear warheads. Each nuclear warhead will be 16 times more powerful than the bomb that leveled Hiroshima in 1945.

Distinguishing a conventionally-armed Tomahawk from a nuclear one is next to impossible, Gutstadt said. This poses a problem for both defense strategists and nuclear weapons supporters. "If the Soviets know there are Tomahawk missiles on board those ships, they will have to assume they are nuclear missiles," Shipley said. "You would therefore have to believe they will adjust their targeting accordingly." Tomahawk missiles deployment also presents a problem for arms control negotiations, Gutstadt said. She believes difficulty in differentiating a nuclear from a conventional Tomahawk will make verification of nuclear arms control agreements extremely difficult.

"Verification is the key to a nuclear freeze," Gutstadt said. "To give support for ships carrying the Tomahawk missile would be inconsistent with support for a verifiable freeze."

In accordance with a defense policy of "strategic dispersal," the US Navy plans to deploy four SAGs around the periphery of the country by the end of the decade. Two of these units would be stationed in West Coast ports—the battleship *New Jersey* is already based in Long Beach, and Honolulu, as well as San Francisco, is in the running for the *Missouri*'s homeport. The *Wisconsin* will be deployed in the Southeast, probably Georgia or Florida, and New York has been chosen as the site for the *Iowa*.

> 'If the Soviets knew there were nuclear missiles in the Bay, you would have to believe they would adjust their targeting accordingly.'
>
> —Jim Shipley, aide to Rep. Barbara Boxer

The decision to base the *Iowa* in New York has started a major wave of protest there. New York City Councilmember Miriam Friedlander has collected 80,000 signatures in support of a resolution stating that "no ship be permitted to bring nuclear weapons into the harbor of New York."

Both supporters and opponents of the SAG plan are uncertain why the Navy has not decided to base these battleships in established naval bases like San Diego or Norfolk, Virginia, and chosen instead densely popular cities like New York and San Francisco.

"It beats me," said Gutstadt. "Perhaps it is to gain Navy support." Gutstadt pointed out that often in communities where there is a naval presence, the people of the community will, through necessity, form a cooperative relationship with the Navy and eventually become supporters. She believes that if this occurred in a large populated city, civilian support for Navy programs could increase greatly.

Commander F.R. Gorell, public affairs officer for the naval base in San Francisco, said that homeporting a SAG in a more "Navy-oriented town" would be impractical at this time. "Most of those ports are just logger-jammed full of ships," he said.

Opposition to the plan has grown steadily in San Francisco. Representative Sala Burton (D-SF), who opposes the plan, has met with Navy officials and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to voice the concerns of a reportedly large constituency that rejects Mayor Feinstein's position. In January, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution against the deployment of nuclear weapons in the city. The resolution, introduced by Supervisor Richard Hongisto, specifically opposes the arrival of the *Missouri* " so long as [the ship] and her [sic] support fleet are armed with nuclear weapons." Feinstein quickly vetoed the resolution.

The US Navy, which has already postponed its decision once, is expected to make its final recommendation on where to put the *Missouri* sometime early in the summer. Asked if the Navy's decision will be influenced by clearly expressed opposition, such as the supervisor's resolution in San Francisco, Gorell replied: "Those things will be considered. But they must be looked at in balance with history. In the past, there has been an outpouring of enthusiasm toward the naval presence in San Francisco. We've always had a very warm reception here and it is a port where sailors want to come."

Gutstadt is encouraged by the growing opposition. The vote by the board of supervisors, she said, "tells the Navy we don't want those deadly weapons anywhere near our city." But, she added, "Unfortunately, the Navy is going to put those ships where they want."

Soviet Jews

Devout Means Dissident

by Anne Chappell

BEHIND THE BARS OF Soviet labor camps sit Jewish political prisoners, detained there solely for trying to obtain a visa to emigrate to Israel. Officially they are arrested and tried on charges like "anti-Soviet agitation," "anti-Soviet propaganda," or "defaming the Soviet state." In truth, these Jewish prisoners of conscience are guilty only of trying to exercise their rights to live as Jews and to live in freedom.

OPINION

Many of them were leaders or activists in the emigration movement, or tried to protest the treatment of Jews in the USSR. These 2.5 million Soviet Jews face two major problems: the decreasing ability to emigrate and increasing anti-Semitism within the Soviet Union.

Jews wishing to emigrate from the USSR today, called refusniks, face stricter regulations and a declining chance of receiving an exit visa. Due to agitation by militant Jews inside the USSR and international pressure in the early 1970s, the Kremlin began granting permission of emigration to thousands of Jews. According to the New York-based American Zionist Youth Foundation (AZYF), in 1979, a record 51,328 Jews were allowed to leave. Moving into the '80s, however, the figures have declined drastically. Fewer than 1200 Jews were able to emigrate in 1984, AZYF figures show.

According to Samuel L. Zivs of the government-sponsored Anti-Zionist Committee in the Soviet Union there, reasons exist for the sharp decrease: family reunification, he claimed, has essentially been completed; there is a smaller number of Jews "who succumb to Zionist lures;" and the majority who wanted to leave have left. This information, cited in a 1983 New York *Times* article, contradicts the evidence presented in a November 23 *Christian Science Monitor* article of the same year showing an estimated 300,000 invitations sent to Soviet Jews who had requested them from relatives in Israel.

The same *Monitor* article wrote that eligibility to emigrate is now restricted to people whose immediate family are Israeli citizens. But an invitation from Israel, the article continued, the first required step, is now valid for only six months and the government is destroying the eligibility of many men by calling them up for military service. Most of these men have already served and have waited seven years for a security clearance. But one new day in a reserve unit is enough to warrant "classified status" and preclude any hope of emigration.

The Bay Area Council on Soviet Jewry's newsletter, *Outcry*, wrote in July 1983 that applying for an exit visa turns repressed Jews into common criminals and creates turmoil in their lives. Many applicants immediately lose their jobs or are expelled from schools, according to the article. And being unemployed for just a two month period is a crime. According to *Outcry*, "parasitism" can yield a maximum punishment of three years in prison, recently raised from two years. Jewish emigration applicants become victims of intimidation campaigns, including constant surveillance, harassment of visitors, and being slandered as "traitors" in local newspapers. They are also blacklisted from jobs, interrogated, arrested, put on trial, imprisoned and sometimes even committed to mental institutions against their will.

In addition to increased economic and educational hardships, discrimination aimed at eliminating the Jewish religion and culture is an increasing reality. Jewish books are subject to confiscation and Jewish literature cannot be published or distributed. A 1978 *US News and World Report* article said that in 1956, 450 synagogues were open. According to Mark Pace, an emigrant who now lives in San Francisco, only a few remained open in 1978, while the number of rabbis also dropped dramatically. That same year, less than ten men were studying for the rabbinate, the article said, adding that Jewish social clubs have been banned and many Jewish cemeteries have been closed, including the only one in Moscow.

TO STIR UP ANTI-Semitic hate among the people of the Soviet Union, anti-Semitic propaganda is being promoted through the media. In 1981, the US-based

One Soviet paper wrote, 'The six-pointed star has become as hateful as the fascist swastika to millions of people.'

Being labeled a "Jew" during youth leads to a lifetime of discrimination. In school, Jewish students are either totally avoided or picked on by their peers. A March 1983 article in *Israel Today* describes a new game for high-schoolers in some parts of the Soviet Union called "concentration camp." The "game" involves assigning Jewish students a number and then only referring to that student by his or her number for several days. Many students who apply to universities in the USSR with the necessary qualifications or better, *Outcry* reported, are rejected simply because they are Jewish.

In 1982, the Chicago *Tribune* reported that between 1968 and 1969, 111,900 Jews were enrolled in college. By 1976-77, the figure had dropped to 66,900. Jews also suffer from quotas in the job market, which limits the number of Jews allowed in government, industrial or academic positions.

magazine *Jews USSR* calculated that the Soviet press had printed 2814 items that year about Israel, Jews and the Middle East, an average of eight per day. According to *Jews USSR*, none of the articles described Jews in the USSR or abroad in a positive way, and there were no reports on the life of the Jewish people or their culture.

Pravda, the Soviet Union's largest newspaper syndicate, is one of many influential sources spreading misconceptions about Jews. For example, the paper has published rumors that B'nai' Brith, a Jewish-American activist and support group, arranged the Watergate scandal after then President Nixon made a disparaging remark about the Jewish lobby.

Anti-Semitic material is even printed in *Pravda's* paper for children, *Pionerskaya Pravda*. In one issue, *Pravda* claimed that "two thirds of the death monopolies of the world are controlled by Jewish bankers..: Any war for them means profit." Another

'Let's work to build a prison camp like this example'—A Soviet paper.

report states, "the six-pointed star has become as hateful as the fascist swastika to millions of people." A 1977 television show, *Traders of Souls*, aired in the Soviet Union depicted would-be emigrants as subversives, spies, and currency speculators. The primetime showing was followed by a nationwide increase in anti-Semitic behavior as reported by *US News*.

The conditions of Jewish life in the USSR are also misrepresented in the media. When questioned about the absence of Jewish books in the USSR, Aron Vergelis, editor of The *Sovietish Heimland* and devout communist, responded in a 1978 *Nation* article that Jews were just not interested in the education of their children in Yiddish or Hebrew. Four hundred thousand Jews, however, listed Yiddish as their mother tongue, according to that article; and at a book fair in Moscow in which some Jewish books were allowed, hundreds expressed their desires to educate their children about Judaism, whether in Yiddish or Hebrew.

The Soviet government, however, no longer allows Hebrew—the language that unites Jews—to be taught. Doctor Joseph Begun, a Soviet Jew and refusnik since 1972, tried to teach Hebrew in 1982 but was arrested, a November 1983 *Outcry* reported, and accused of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He was sentenced to 12 years in prison and Siberian exile. Since no one can teach Jewish youth Hebrew, and religious schooling has been outlawed, youth are forced to assimilate to Soviet culture.

For any group of people to survive, whether large or small, communication is essential. Jews in the USSR however, are under constant watch and suspicion by the KGB—the Soviet intelligence agency. Government informers are present at all Jewish events. As a result, the Jews are somewhat paranoid, not knowing who they can trust and who may report their actions. As one Jew stated to Jewish-American author Elie Weisel, "fear has created a language of its own."

Those who wish to emigrate face even greater surveillance than the rest. Rabbi Sheldon Lewis and Reverend Douglas Huneke from the Bay Area told of attempts to contact Lev Orsischer, a lonely 70-year-old war hero and refusnik in the Soviet Union. When the religious leaders first arrived at Orsischer's house, they found eight men blocking the entrance. Several men followed Lewis and Humeke whenever they went to their hotel to meet Orsischer.

Finally they met Orsischer at a monument. Ten men interrupted their conversation immediately. Orsischer did relay, however, that he only wished to be reunited with his daughter in Israel.

In Nazi Germany, the Jews were made second-class citizens, their cultural life was destroyed, and anti-Semitic acts became commonplace before the actual extermination began. Since these same conditions now exist for Soviet Jews, what is next? Armbands? Death camps? Mark Pace does not believe the end will be like that; instead, he said that "eventually, Jews will dissolve in the mass of people that surrounds them and they will disappear in Russia."

Unless some drastic change takes place in the Soviet Union's policies toward Jews, I am convinced that the Soviet Jews are heading towards extinction, either through violent tactics similar to Nazi Germany, or by a gradual deterioration in numbers. If the USSR accomplishes this extinction without resistance, which religion, race, or country will be the next victim?

Anne Chappell is a member of Campus Friends of Israel and the Jewish Student Coalition of UCSC.

Taiwan Hit Squad

In Liu of Justice

by L. Ling-chi Wang

THE KILLING OF CHINese-American writer Henry Liu on October 15 has filled the press with intriguing questions of spies and counterspies, criminal gangs and international rivalries. But for Chinese-Americans, there is only one question: will their fundamental rights be guaranteed and protected? So far, the answers are not very encouraging.

Liu, a journalist, was openly critical of the government of Taiwan, which has admitted complicity in his assassination. This admission has brought wide coverage of the case. Reporters and analysts have debated about political motives for the assassination, and its possible repercussions for Taiwan, Taiwan-US relations and US-China relations. All this, though significant, is secondary from the Chinese-American viewpoint.

Henry Liu was first and foremost a US citizen. He exercised his rights by expressing his opinion. For this, he was gunned down in his own home by men dispatched from Taiwan. We now know that a number of top Taiwanese officials were involved in silencing him. One question is, does Taiwan's government have authority over Chinese-Americans? Evidently, leaders in the ruling Guomindang party thought Henry Liu had no right to criticize them—even though he was not a citizen of their country.

The mentality behind this reasoning should not be taken lightly. In Taiwan, Chinese-Americans are seen as a very important part of a worldwide nation of Chinese ruled by the Guomindang—a rule which cuts across normal boundaries. Worldwide support is considered necessary by the Taiwan regime—and nowhere more than among Chinese-Americans—because of the leading role the United States has played in maintaining the Guomindang regime for the past 35 years.

So Taiwan has used two different, but complementary, strategies to keep Chinese-Americans in line. One calls for saturating the community with Taiwan-controlled media products—print, TV and radio, control of Chinese-language schools, tours of cultural groups and public ceremonies and events promoting Taiwan.

The other involves planting Guomindang agents at schools and in Chinatowns, maintaining business ties with key people in the community, enlisting support from key leaders in traditional associations and, recently, organizing political action committees to capture key positions in local partisan races.

Reagan's silence on Liu's murder tells Chinese Americans that they do not have the same rights as other citizens.

These create a pervasive presence that instills fear among Chinese-Americans. Since they know of US government backing for Taiwan, this fear keeps many from exercising their rights as US citizens.

In effect, the Chinese-American community is a colony of Taiwan. True, the normalization of US-China relations in 1979 has liberated some segments of the community—but it has also turned the colony into heavily-contested terrain. This context helps explain the fear that spread throughout the Chinese-American community immediately after Henry Liu was assassinated. It also helps explain why so many thought the killing was politically motivated.

But there is a second factor. Chinese in the United States were denied all rights guaranteed by the constitution until after World War II—including the right to become naturalized citizens. Even after the war, discrimination continued in all spheres of life. Chinese were brought here in the second half of the 19th century to perform tasks rejected by, or non-competitive with, whites. When their labor was no longer needed, they faced exclusion, discrimination and isolation—all under laws repeatedly upheld by the courts.

Only in the late 1960s did a very small segment of the Chinese-American community, heavily influenced by the Black civil rights movement, begin to defend its rightful place. They faced two formidable forces—racism in the dominant society, and suspicion, resistance and red-baiting from the Chinatown establishment then solidly controlled by the Guomindang. In spite of this, the movement soon gained some support among intellectuals and Chinese-Americans living outside the Chinatowns. US-China detente in the early 1970s also helped, because China was no longer seen as a major enemy.

Clearly, the process of asserting rights in this country has not been an easy one for Chinese-Americans. And—as a community undergoing rapid change and growth with a massive influx of immigrants from all over the world—the fight will still be long because it is still a double battle against racism here and continuing interference from Taiwan.

OPINION

This explains why the protection of Chinese-American rights is the foremost issue in the Henry Liu case. His killing—and Taiwan's unapologetic admissions and arrogant refusal to cooperate with US authorities—make it plain that Taiwan has no respect for this country and its citizens. Equally shocking to the Chinese-American community is the Reagan administration's toleration of such hostile acts. It was only last week that the Justice Department answered calls for help in the investigation, while the State Department has not asked Taiwan to extradite known co-conspirators.

Worst of all, the president, who has made the fight against international terrorism an important part of his foreign policy, has remained silent, despite repeated pleas urging him to condemn the act. His silence tells Taiwan that the US accepts its rule over the Chinese-American community, and tells Chinese-Americans that they do not have the same rights as other citizens.

Chinese-Americans, whatever their political persuasions, must demand justice for Liu and protection of their rights. To remain silent is to condone international terrorism. To be indifferent is to surrender their rights and dignity as Chinese-Americans.

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A professor of Asian American studies at UC Berkeley, Dr. Wang has long been active in Chinese-American affairs. Currently, he chairs the Committee to Obtain Justice for Henry Liu.

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Racism and Women's Studies

A Void in the Issue

by Rachel Lurie

Illustration by JENNIFER KNAPP

"RACISM," SAID BLACK scholar Barbara Smith, in an address to the National Women's Studies Association, "is being talked about in women's studies because women's studies is a context in which white and Third World women come together, a context that should be about studying and learning about all of our lives." Like many women's studies programs nationwide, the UCSC women's studies program is attempting to more adequately address issues of racism and women of color.

Helene Moglen, the current chair of the UCSC program, said that including issues of race as well as gender "is fundamental to women's studies and the women's movement." But the UCSC program faces several obstacles in its efforts to improve course curriculum and increase the number of faculty and students of color in the program. Among them are a lack of funding and commitment from the academic establishment to bring issues of racism into the forefront of the educational environment.

"Most women's studies faculty are not of color and most texts don't include women of color," explained Bettina Aptheker, UCSC's only full-time faculty member in women's studies and one of the most vocal white faculty members on the issue of racism. "It's an institutional problem," she said. "[women's studies] is not separate from the University, it reflects the institutional racism that exists in the University."

According to Moglen, the women's studies program has responded to criticism of course material by placing a greater emphasis on women of color. "There has been an increasing effort to include women of color into the women's studies curriculum," Moglen said. But she conceded that since students of color "are minimally represented in the program, we'd like to define a program that would convince them this is their program too."

This increased commitment has recently materialized, in part, through the newly established Feminist Studies Organized Research Activities (ORA), a group of faculty members engaged in research on gender issues. The ORA seminars have provided "an increasing amount of sharing of concerns and strategizing" on issues of racism, according to Moglen. Much of this interaction has enabled faculty to exchange resources and ideas to take back to their classrooms.

But several of the women of color on the faculty said that these dialogues sometimes leave them with the burden of teaching the white faculty members how to unlearn their own racism. One such faculty member said that when the ORA meets to discuss issues of race, the women of color "become the learning experience" for their colleagues and peers. This, the faculty member said, has felt very disheartening because the white faculty should take the initiative themselves, rather than depending on women of color to educate them.

Phyllis Rogers, Visiting Assistant Professor in Anthropology and a member of the Women's Studies Curriculum Committee, explained that "there is a preponderance of white middle-class women [in women's studies]" and thus, "all your theory is coming from them." She explained that it's difficult for non-white students to commit themselves to a program that doesn't deal adequately with issues of racism and women of color. She also speculated that the overwhelming percentage of white students and white curriculum in the program "may inhibit women of color" from joining the program.

With such a ratio, she and others explained that women of color who enroll in the classes "often become the object" of discussion when issues of women of color are raised. In this way, Rogers explained, it can become a painful personal discussion, rather than a scholarly discourse.

Raina Ashley, one of the few Black women's studies majors, said that when issues of women and racism come up in class she feels "like the professor will look specifically at me when what they're saying is for everybody." She said that integrating issues of racism and women of color "is not just for people of color." She also said that by being a member of such a small minority in the classes she feels "like I should be the one voice to say 'how it is,' but I can only speak for my own experience, not for all Black women."

This is only one problem women of color in academia face. Their experiences as minority women are not addressed in ethnic studies or women's studies classes. Blanca Estela Tavera, a Chicana majoring in women's studies, stressed that "in Chicano studies, representation of Chicanas is very minimal; it's not included in women's studies or Chicano studies." She added that "they want to make me invisible as a Chicana."

Tavera emphasized that there is a definite need for more information on Chicanas specifically, but felt she could not speak for women of other ethnicities. "Women of color can not be clumped together,' " she said, adding that this sort of "clumping together" is a "cop-out by the UCSC community." She said that UCSC needs to improve its material on the Chicana experience in both the Chicano studies program and the women's studies program. And rather than prioritizing one over the other, she said, "It wouldn't hurt to have them happen simultaneously."

In its efforts to combat racism within the context of women's studies, this year the curriculum committee enacted a new requirement for the major. The requirement calls for at least one class on women of color in the United States. Previously, the requirement did not specify domestic issues of women of color, but included a cross-cultural course. While no one claims that this one class would eradicate racism, most women's studies students and faculty agree that it is a start.

Joyce Brown, the program assistant for women's studies, said that the requirement is important to provide a specific focus for studying issues of women of color. She added, however, that "not enough courses are being offered in any given quarter on women of color," and "if there were more courses, maybe the requirement could be removed and it would become automatic" that a student would take classes on women of color.

THE MAJOR STUMBLING block the women's studies program faces is chronic lack of funding. "With a bigger budget," Brown explained, "we could have more courses available." Currently, the women's studies program's entire budget is $26,000—less than the salary of one

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full-time professor's appointment. Women's studies has more than 70 declared majors, as many as some fully funded boards, but still has the status, and funding limitations, of a program. Aptheker called this budget "insulting" and explained that given the financial bind, there's still a strong commitment to offering courses dealing specifically with women of color. But, she added, "given more resources, we could do a lot better."

Because the women's studies budget is so small, the program depends on other boards to offer courses that focus on women. But aside from the logistical problems and funding, what still remains is the need and the commitment to address racism as it exists both in society and academia.

Gloria Watkins, who has been teaching the course "Women and Race" for several years, acknowledged the importance of the requirement but also said the requirement "suggests that all you need is one woman of color teaching one course, rather than a diverse presence [throughout the women's studies curriculum]."

Another issue the new requirement raises is whether the classroom is even the place for students to unlearn racism. While almost all faculty members agreed that the requirement is a "positive move," many pointed out that it only offers the opportunity to begin confronting the issues. Phyllis Rogers said the purpose of the requirement is to provide the framework and analysis so "students taking this class will be able to go into other classes and raise these issues."

Aptheker explained that having a class focusing on women of color is "part of the tool" for unlearning racism, but stressed that taking the class "does not mean that white women are excused from having to deal with women of color." She explained that it is "the responsibility of white people to deal with their own racism." She also noted that she often sees a resistance to this in her classes. "White students are not wanting to be racist but [they're] not willing to put in the time and energy to unlearn racism."

Tavera, who led a section on women and racism in last fall's Introduction to Feminism, explained that the people who enroll in a class designed to deal specifically with racism "are there to do serious work." She also stressed that this type of emotional work must be taken further than the classroom setting.

Helene Moglen noted that in the past year, the faculty have initiated dialogue around the issues of racism and have begun to share the resources to teach such material. But, Moglen said, "It's a habit of a professional lifetime to teach things that are all white." She also said that to exclude women of color from the curriculum is "contradictory to women's studies and to education itself."

Expanding the coverage of issues on women of color raises yet another question—whether white faculty are qualified to teach these courses. Watkins stressed the importance of placing a priority on hiring women of color to the faculty. "Who cares how much we talk about racism if nothing changes?" she said. She pointed out that women would not consider it substantial progress for male scholars to sit in a room and talk about their sexism, but then refuse to hire women faculty. Having only white women teaching about racism, Watkins noted, is analogous to having only men teach about sexism. "They are not only dominating our lives, but dominating all discourse on the subject of racism and sexism as well."

Aptheker said that she thinks white faculty can address issues of racism, if they can offer a "personal connection" with the issue. Otherwise, she said, they "can not be helpful." She noted that this personal connection comes from years of friendships and work, "not from sitting in the library."

Many women's studies faculty and students agree that a priority should be placed on hiring more women of color as faculty members. However, many of the non-white faculty members said they currently face a "high service load" in terms of expectations by the boards and administration. Sonia Alverez, a newly hired member of the women's studies program, explained that "as multiple identity people [men and women of color], we have multiple responsibilities in ways that white male faculty do not." She and others explained that women of color are expected to put out more in terms of serving on committees, offering guest lectures and workshops, etc., in an effort to exercise "the Third World voice." But, as several of the faculty members pointed out, they receive no compensation for the added work.

Many agree that one answer is to place a real priority on hiring more women of color, instead of relying on the non-white faculty already here to comprise all the faculty of color. A priority should also be made to bring more students of color into the women's studies program. Many painful and extremely sensitive issues are involved in fostering real change towards eradicating racism. But addressing these issues is central to the survival and growth of women's studies as a discipline.

The fact that several people interviewed asked not to be directly quoted in this article testifies to the existence of real problems and risks for people who challenge or criticize their own academic community. But it is important to listen to these voices: they're reminding us that, as one of them said, "all the well-meaning rhetoric means nothing if it's not put into action."

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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S W·E·E·K

South African Women

You Have Struck Rock

by Janice Mazurek

DENIED VOTING RIGHTS, political leadership, and proportionate wages, Black South African women—under the government policy of racial separation known as apartheid—are confined to the lowest stratum of South African society. According to *Sechaba*, the newsletter of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), these women "suffer triple oppression—low wages, sex discrimination and racial oppression."

"Apartheid," wrote exiled South African lawyer Frene Ginwala, "circumscribes women's lives and impinges upon every aspect of their existence." Apartheid laws dictate where African women may live, where they may go, and what they may do. This myriad of laws relegates women to a state of perpetual subservience and oppression.

Under apartheid a woman may be "legally" separated from her husband and children. Apartheid legislation relegates her to desolate, often arid regions known as *bantustans*, or "homelands," while her husband stays in the city to work. Bantustans constitute roughly 13 percent of South African land.

Because South African laws prohibit Black women from seeking work in urban areas, women constitute the majority of those living in the bantustans. The estimated four million women currently living on these "reserves" however, are denied land ownership. The little land that they are allowed to manage is eroded, and outside job opportunities are scarce. Compounding this lack of food and income is a chronic shortage of water, sanitation, transportation, and hospitals on the bantustans. The incidence of sickness and death there runs high.

"Upon the woman of the bantustan," wrote Ginwala, "falls the burden not just of reproducing labor but also of ensuring her own survival, that of her children, the old, the sick and the handicapped." The government, in addition, requires these women to cook for government work crews and fill state cattle watering troughs on the bantustan. Women are not compensated for these additional duties—these tasks are simply expected of them.

Additional laws require all Black Africans to carry "passes." These passes specify identity, residence, place of employment and other personal information and must be presented to authorities upon demand. Violations of pass restrictions result in the arrest of nearly 2000 nonwhite men and women a day.

Acknowledging their plight under the current regime, women are among those most virulently opposed to South African government policy. Facing imprisonment, exile and even death, women in multi-racial trade unions and auxiliary opposition groups have struck out at apartheid. Independently, women have waged resistance by illegally living with family members, refusing passes and even destroying cattle watering tanks.

Women's resistance was most recently manifested last month in the uprising at the squatter camp known as Crossroads. Under the Native Laws and Group Areas Development Acts, Blacks are restricted from living in urban white-populated areas, unless as domestic servants. The acts also provide for forcible removal of Blacks from these areas. Located outside urban Johannesburg, government officials say Crossroads is in violation of these measures.

Last month, Crossroads residents were faced, not for the first time, with eviction. They responded by building tire barricades and keeping an organized watch for the police. The South African government sent in riot police armed with rubber bullets, birdshot and tear gas. Eighteen Crossroads residents were killed.

Women have led the removal resistance and openly defied the government by remaining at Crossroads with their families. "Crossroads women," wrote Frene Ginwala, "have staked their claim to permanence by establishing a school and gathering into organized resistance groups. The women have sat down in the fields and demanded to be arrested as a group. They sat down before the bulldozers and refused to move."

Long-time woman activist Albertina Sisulu, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Walter Sisulu, was arrested for suspicion of "inciting" the most recent Crossroads incident. She and seven others will stand trial this month on charges of treason and plotting to overthrow the government.

THE PLIGHT OF THE women at Crossroads and of Albertina Sisulu is as old as the Union of South Africa itself. The South African government introduced apartheid legislation shortly after it gained power in 1910. Women from the ANC, the Communist Party and trade unions immediately organized to protest the legislation and the government's plan to require that Black women also carry passes. The efforts of women activists prevented the extension of pass laws during the first half of the century.

Apartheid legislation was extended and amplified during the '30s. In response, women stepped up their activity in trade unions and opposition groups—organizing multi-racial strikes and protests. Illustrating trade union resistance, union leader Betti du Toit recalled, "The women trade unionists were so courageous. The government and the employers thought they could be stopped by halting the work of individuals...the spirit of these women inspired us whether they were with us or silenced. The government simply doesn't comprehend the power of the desire of women for freedom and equality. That power can never be destroyed."

Trade union activities were somewhat eclipsed, however, during the 1940s. Increased industrialization brought vast numbers of Africans from rural areas to work in the cities. Denied residence in white urban areas, Africans settled outside cities in communities coined "squatter towns" by the South African government.

As the population in these settlements spiraled so did their needs for housing, sanitation, transportation, food and medical care. Demands for these essentials were unmet. Families were forced to live in cardboard housing with inhuman living conditions. Conditions worsened and so did public tensions.

In 1943, the government presented settlers outside of Johannesburg with a hike in bus fares. Fifteen thousand workers responded by boycotting all buses and making the 18 mile trek to work in Johannesburg on foot. The workers, many of them women, were joined in their resistance by domestic servants and washer women who "marched together with factory and shop workers from early morning when it was still dark until late at night," according to author Hilda Bernstein.

A year later, many white and Indian women joined in the struggle. Driving to and from the settlements from Johannesburg, white middle class women gave rides to boycotting African workers. Indian women defied government ghetto separation acts, using passive resistance when authorities attempted to separate them from Blacks.

The government, however, countered the white women's efforts. Police stopped women who were carrying boycotters and charged them with driving passengers without a permit. "For the first time in their lives," wrote Bernstein, "white women encountered the sharp edge of opposition to authority and the abysmal poverty and hardship of the lives of Black women."

With the rise of the white supremacist Nationalist Party in 1948, the half-century of women's struggle in South Africa had only yet begun. A series of legislations enacted in 1950 realized the full extension of apartheid. The Population Registration Act of 1950 extended pass laws to Black women. The Suppression of Communism Act labeled anyone opposed to government policy a Communist, which subjected them to arrest and banning orders. Earlier segregation legislation was extended and amended.

The ANC and other opposition groups quickly responded. Calling for "strikes, civil disobedience and noncooperation," the groups designated a nationwide work stoppage. "Opposition, while still led by males," wrote author Nancy Van Vuuren, "depended on women to organize and participate in their various campaigns, demonstrations and boycotts." On June 26, 1950, South Africans left schools and shops empty. Strikes slowed the shipping industry, and many services to whites such as hotels and garages went unstaffed. June 26 was named Freedom Day for South Africa.

FOR EVERY WAVE OF OPposition launched, however, the government enforced new restrictions. In 1953 the government introduced legislation transferring education from the province level to the Department of Native Affairs. In effect, the act was designed to limit the amount of education Black African children could receive. African women resented the move and the women's branch of the ANC promptly led a boycott against schools. Women then mobilized to found and operate an independent educational movement for African children. Police action, however, disbanded the movement.

As resistance grew, so did government counter-activity. During the mid-50s, the opposition mounted a campaign called the Congress Movement. This campaign produced the Freedom Charter of human rights tenets. The campaign was counteracted in 1956 with the arrest of over 156 opposition leaders—20 of whom were women.

Those who managed to escape arrest went on to form the multi-racial South African Women's Federation in 1956. Representing over 230,000 women, the federation's goals were "to abolish all laws, regulations, conventions and customs that discriminate against women and unite women in common action for removal of all disabilities."

Together, the women staged numerous demonstrations and rallies. The largest, most significant rally occurred in October 1956. Over 200,000 women from all across South Africa defied government restriction and convened in Pretoria, the capital. Rallying under the cry "You have struck a rock," their demands included better housing, general free education, free hospitalization, elimination of the pass laws and general adult suffrage for Black Africans.

As the government mobilized to issue passes to women, resistance campaigns spread throughout South Africa. In Germiston, 1200 women

continued on page 28

Irish Political Prisoners

Republican Resistance

Editor's Note: *Sean Murphy's piece is an introduction to the letter that follows it, called "The Essence of Armagh." The anonymous letter, written by a woman in jail for her political activities, appeared in the* Irish American Voice, *1984.*

by **Sean Murphy**

THE IRISH PEOPLE HAVE been fighting the British government for the right to determine their own destiny for well over 800 years now. Irish women have been part and parcel of that struggle every step of the way. In the 1798 uprising when Irish Republicanism

was first born through the coordinated efforts of French nationalists and native Irish nationalists against the British occupation of Ireland, women were not only jailed, but flogged and hanged.

In 1916, the women's section of the Irish Republican Army (called, in the Irish language, *Cumman na mBann*) was actively involved in the armed struggle. Five years later, more than 90 women went on a hunger strike in Kilmainham Jail in dublin. Though incarcerated, they were still willing to fight the British for the freedom of their country with the last weapon they had—their own lives.

Today, in the north of Ireland, the fight goes on. Since the early 1970's, approximately 120 Irish women have been jailed by the British and held in the only women's facility that exists in the north of Ireland—the antiquated and repressive Armagh Prison.

Armagh Prison is located in the middle of Armagh City, in a county by the same name, in what is generally known as "Northern Ireland." It houses women accused of armed rebellion, civil disobedience, or merely those women known to hold dissident views towards the British occupation of Ireland.

The women in Armagh have been arrested under special laws created by the British government to "legitimize" taking custody of political dissidents. These women are interrogated and sent before a non-jury court; generally the women are given long sentences without due process of the law. Until 1976 they were given "special category status"; that is, they were treated as prisoners of war. Then the British government established a policy of criminalization whereby the prisoners were portrayed as common criminals. This triggered protests within Armagh and Long Kesh (the men's prison), which eventually led to the hunger strike and death of Bobby Sands and his comrades in 1981.

It would be neglectful to discuss Armagh without mentioning the strip searches that are carried on there. This practice is designed to mentally break the prisoner, and is conducted extensively on women who are on remand; that is, those taken from their cells to the court hearings and back again. A woman can be on remand for two or three years before actually being sentenced or released. The screws (or guards) can strip search the women at any time and, often, prisoners are beaten for any resistance.

"The Essence of Armagh" is taken from the publication *Women Behind the Wire*, produced by the London Armagh Group. LAG addresses some of the criticism members of the British women's movement have made about Armagh prisoners. Some British feminists have accused women in the Irish Republican movement of failing to stress the need for a "feminist revolution." This letter—from a prisoner in Armagh—addresses these criticisms and describes the conditions there. It is an effort to show that, for the women of Armagh, there is no such thing as a liberated woman in a country that remains in chains.

The Essence of Armagh

Jesus. This is Armagh. Sorry, newspaper clippings and every speech I've heard about this place failed to prepare me for this.

My first day was a mixture of introductions and learning the layout of the wing, which took all of two minutes. My overriding memory is of the concern the other women expressed for me and my family as they prepared me something to eat. They had each witnessed the reaction of their own families when visiting them for the first time. They all understood my relief at being in Armagh among them, instead of in Castlereagh Interrogation Center.

I am, as you know, one of the more fortunate of Britain's victims, in that I was eventually and with reluctance on the part of the system, released from Armagh jail; but my ability to survive that time was due largely to the support of my fellow "victims." It's hard to describe a society which manages, in the worst circumstances imaginable, to provide that network of comradeship which is the essence of the Armagh women.

Every new harassment directed at any one political prisoner was felt by all. Each of them has experiences first-hand how repressive and brutal the system is. Many of them had been beaten and starved, and all had been victimized, yet their ability to rise above it, their resilience in defying the same system, their courage to stand unbowed and unbroken was awe-inspiring.

To be a prisoner is always hard. To be a political prisoner and to survive, with mind intact under the full force of British repression, is practically unbelievable, and yet I know so many who have.

It is important to understand that the system has not finished with you after you've been committed to Armagh. Your struggle to survive has just entered its most lethal stage. The prison regime recognizes the strength of unity, and seeks a new way, every day, to detsroy it. They constantly and consistently fail.

They try to create discord: for example, two women may find they have both been charged with similar alleged offenses against the prison rules, yet will receive quite dissimilar punishments. One may find she has received three days' loss of association (solitary confinement) the other may receive a sentence of seven days' loss of association and a loss of remission [time off for good behavior]. The solidarity of the women defies the prison regimen. The first woman will feel regret and anger that her friend, her fellow prisoner, is being treated so harshly; the other will feel glad that she is the only one to lose seven days plus loss of remission. How can the regime hope to break them?

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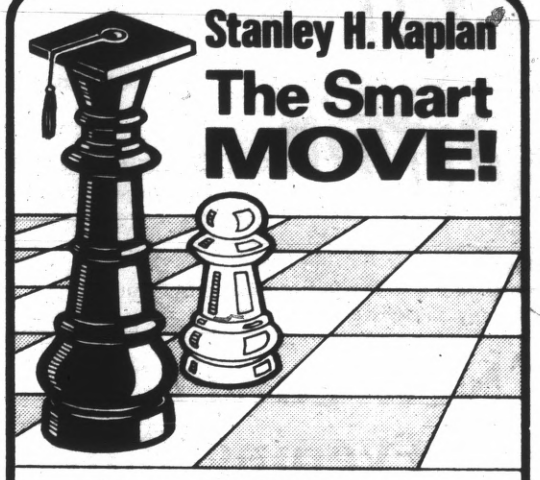
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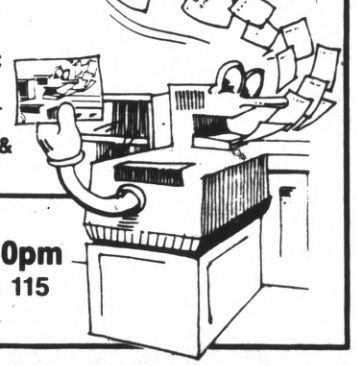

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S. Africa

continued from page 26

gathered to burn their passbooks, as did 2000 in Sophiatown and 4000 in Pretoria. The government responded with riot police.

"Under the direction of the police," described Bernstein, "a terrible punishment was exacted from the people. Many were shot, more were beaten, their homes were burned to the ground and all their possessions were destroyed." One interviewee recounted: "The women were slashed raw, injuries were distributed mainly about their arms, backs and shoulders, but their breasts, bellies and thighs had suffered too."

Despite the danger involved, the protests continued. In June, 1959, many women, long-aggrieved by beer ordinances that effectively kept Black men in the pubs and prohibited Black women from brewing their own beer, gathered to discuss their grievances with local authorities. They were met by police brandishing batons. The women, according to Bernstein, "were struck by police." Women, on the ground, often with babies tied to their backs, were beaten by police according to the account. The violence continued spilling over into rural areas. Women there protested cattle watering ordinances by spilling water and smashing tanks.

Despite government retaliation, women's resistance continued. Police launched massive arrests. Women, many with infants, were hauled off to already overcrowded prisons. "No court," wrote Bernstein, "could accommodate all the women." Most of the women refused bail, but were eventually released without charge.

"The women's cause," reported the ANC in a 1959 conference, "is a significant part of our revolution. When the women began to play a significant role in our liberation struggle, the ANC grew in volume and content... and, one may add, in militancy." A banner which hung at the conference read: *Makabongwe Amakosi-Kazi*—"We thank the women."

In 1960, the government launched a massive offensive against the ANC and other resistance groups; forcing the organizations underground. Women active in anti-apartheid activity were banned from all gatherings. Many were placed under house arrest. Some resistance organizations like the Black Sash—consisting primarily of white women activists—switched their political emphasis to more conventional activities including legal counsel, feeding, and educational programs for Black South Africans. Other women joined ranks in the underground militant organization Umkhonto We Sizwe. Still others, like Winnie Mandela, the banned wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, remain intent on speaking out against the apartheid regime.

Despite government efforts to silence the movement, the resistance has remained strong. Jennifer Davis, executive director of the American Committee on Africa, wrote that "Black resistance to white minority rule is gathering force. Virtually every Black protest," she said, "be it over rent, housing, bus fares, education, pay or working conditions—takes an explicitly political form. The level of militancy," she added, "steadily increases."

Women's participation in this resistance is perhaps best summarized by Winnie Mandela: "I am fully convinced that the role of the women in the struggle of my people is a major one, and despite all the repressive laws they are faced with, they have emerged as an outstanding group in fighting for the cause of the Black people in this country. The struggle in this country, I believe, will be won by the women."

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Armagh

continued from previous page

The women's support for each other holds a lesson for everyone. They may disagree over minor issues, but when faced with the system which is intent on destroying them, their solidarity is overwhelming. They were aware of the criticism directed against them by various women's groups, and I myself became angry at these groups' inabilty to grasp the essence of Armagh.

The weapons used by the prison regime are used against women; the might of British imperialism in Ireland is directed against us because we are IRISH. Your British troops have beaten and imprisoned my brothers and sisters. YOUR rubber bullets have killed our children because they were "easy" targets. The guns of your government, put in the hands of a sectarian, hate-riddled force of police, have murdered our people. This is being done IN YOUR NAME. In MY country. Who among you, while you struggle to achieve equality as WOMAN, knows what is is like to struggle just to stay alive? Yes, I become angry at you, but the anger always fades. As you condemn us, and sometimes patronize us, I seek to reason with you.

The women in Armagh salute all who struggle in their fight against male domination. But perhaps before you use the word "solidarity" again, you should think about what it really means. I was in Armagh jail for a short period; in that time I saw solidarity in its purest form. I lived with it, and was part of it, and will never forget it.

I understand that you do not agree with the actions of British Imperialists Rule in Ireland, but remember that in Ireland, to "disagree" is worth a spell in Armagh. Your disassociation with the actions of your government is not enough. You MUST oppose it; you cannot sit on the fence. While you talk and harness yourselves for the coming revolution, the women in Armagh have STARTED it.

The Armagh women suffer daily, enough to send the majority of people out of their minds. Until you have suffered in their hell, do not seek to judge them. They deserve more. Their spirit of solidarity should inspire every woman, in whatever field she struggles. Discussion periods on issues directly affecting women take up a majority of time in Armagh. For the first time in my life I understood what my position as a woman was, how the system was geared to subdue me as a woman.

Armagh was an education just as life itself is—a period of education I would not like to repeat. My friends remain there, and the ever-increasing repression goes on. I was privileged in meeting them, and will never forget what I learned there.

Above all, I cannot ever forget them.

WOMEN'S *clips*

Quote of the Week

While women's lives are very different in different parts of the world, and while political, economic and social systems vary, sexism is universal, and is a factor that links women and gives them a common battle to fight.

—Marilee Karl

More 'Pro-Life' Violence

A bullet was fired through the window of Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun's house this week, in an incident possibly linked with violence against abortion clinics throughout the country.

Blackmun, who wrote the court's majority opinion in the *Roe vs. Wade* case which legalized abortion, has been receiving threats of violence ever since the 1973 case. According to United Press International (UPI), Blackmun received an anonymous typewritten letter before the gunshot incident from someone who threatened to kill him and laugh at his funeral. He also received other threats of violence last October signed by the Army of God, an anti-abortion group which has claimed responsibility for many of the clinic bombings. In 1982, Blackmun stated on television that he has been called "Butcher of Dachau, murderer, Pontius Pilate, King Herod—you name it" for his involvement in *Roe vs. Wade*.

Although the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is currently investigating the widespread clinic bombings, the FBI instantly took over the investigation of Blackmun's case.

The bullet was allegedly shot through the window of Blackmun's house just after he had left the room. Although no serious injuries were reported, Dorothy, Blackmun's wife, was showered with glass during the incident, according to UPI.

Porn OK on Campus

X-rated films are being shown on the Michigan State University campus with the blessing of a federal judge. The school administrators had banned x-rated films from campus screenings, deeming them "inappropriate," but the judge ruled that school administrators could not ban such films from the campus. The American Civil Liberties Union backed Revolver Cinema, the group sponsoring the films, in its appeal of the administration's ban of porn films on campus.

Last weekend Revolver Cinema offered its first showings since the judge lifted the ban. Protestors, however, outnumbered the approximately 25 viewers. The protestors picketed the film with signs saying "Stop Sexual Terrorism at MSU" and "Pornography is Unjust."

Women's groups on campus presented a screening of *Not a Love Story*, an anti-pornography documentary, at the same time as the porn films were shown.

Women Unite

Women in Santa Cruz will take to the streets this Friday, March 8, as the fifth annual Take Back the Night march commences at 7pm. This year, however, the event, scheduled for International Women's Day, coincides with the crowning of Miss Santa Cruz County at the Civic Auditorium.

The march is traditionally a time for women to "go places where you would be afraid to go alone," said Santa Cruz organizer Marilyn Bernstein. "Taking back the night," she continued, "means reclaiming the territory where we feel most vulnerable." This year, however, because the beauty pageant occurs on the same night, the evening has doublefold significance. "[We are] protesting the insults of the Miss Santa Cruz County crowning on International Women's Day" said former model and now activist Ann Simonton. The march is also a "time for women to show anger and outrage of having to live in cages. Women are always having to live in fear—day and night," she said.

Organizers are asking participants to wear black and carry candles "in memory of the women who have died [or been hurt] as a result of male violence," said Simonton. Men are welcome and encouraged to rally outside of the Civic while women are marching, but only women will march. Men Against Rape will provide free child care with advanced registration. For child care, call Glen at 425-5284.

Age Limit on Beauty

A beauty pageant winner has once again been forced to relinquish her crown, but her only "mistake" seems to be her age. Tina Marie Macheda, crowned Miss Hawaii last week, must forfeit her new title because she is too old to be a beauty queen. Macheda, who is 25 years old, would be ineligible to enter the Miss Universe contest next February, if she won the national Miss America. Contestants must be under 26 throughout their tenure as Miss Universe.

Macheda said she is planning to fight the decision, and claims the statewide contest rules did not explain the age limit. Apparently, the fault lies with the contest officials in Hawaii who didn't consider the age restriction. Officials turned the crown over to the runner-up, who is 18.

Women Against Apartheid

In solidarity with the suffering of Black peoples in South Africa, a women's committee of the Bay Area Free South Africa Movement is planning a rally and demonstration in Oakland on March 8—International Women's Day.

The theme for the actions—"Now you have touched the women, you have struck a rock"—is the same one used by 20,000 women who marched in Pretoria (South Africa's capital city) in 1956, after the South African government enacted "pass laws." In defiance of the laws, which require all Blacks to carry identity passes at all times, the women publicly burned their passes.

The action in Oakland will involve at least 100 women burning replicas of South African passes in front of the IBM building in the City Plaza. IBM, according to organizers, controls 75 percent of all computer sales to South Africa, and those same computers gather and store data for the passes.

Literature on the political situation in South Africa will also be distributed and all women are encouraged to participate. The rally will begin at 12 noon at the Oakland City Plaza on the corner of Broadway and 14th Streets.

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Ferron in Concert

Songs for Seven Hundred Friends

by Holger Leue

FRIDAY NIGHT'S SHOW at the Civic Auditorium was more than just a Ferron concert. It was the first event of this year's International Women's Week festivities in Santa Cruz, and an opportunity to enjoy one of the most powerful lyric voices to emerge from the genre known as "women's music." Ferron's music calls for unity; it's hard to forget the emotional and musical harmony of "The Return," definitely a country tune, during which Ferron's suggestion—"Possibly, you'd like to put your arm around the person not next to you, but the one next to them"—inspired rows of people to joyfully sway and sing along word for word. I'm sure some in the audience knew *all* of Ferron's lyrics word for word...she's that compelling a talent.

Canadian singer/songpoet Ferron and Santa Cruz share one thing: a deep attachment to each other. Last Friday's beautifully moving two-hour appearance in front of nearly 700 heart-warmed spectators was proof of the close bond between performer and audience. At the end of the show tears rolled down the cheeks of many of her admirers.

Critical acclaim to the contrary, Ferron is not a new Baez or Dylan; she is simply Ferron. Her lyrics are touching and at the same time melodic enough to stand alone, as poems, without instrumental accompaniment.

There's a secret in this solitude
As my love unfolds I find it's
often crude
I call you late and my words
intrude
And I falter
But the miles don't shrink by
telephone
The crackling wire becomes our
home
I tell you I'm okay alone
And then I wonder

Ferron's music is personal and honest. "I try to convey my deepest feelings through song," she told *City on a Hill* after the concert, "I show everything I've got."

When Ferron appeared at the Kuumbwa Jazz center as part of a ten-week US tour two years ago, the audience's receptiveness and enthusiasm was so great she wanted to write a song about it. "It gave me a whole new imagery to what I was doing at the time," she said emotionally. "And everything I had hoped would happen did happen that night." The result of this affection poured into "Shadows On A Dime," the title-track to her most recent album.

Ferron wrote "Shadows On A Dime" during her first train ride into New York City. Arriving late at the station, she had to settle for the last seat which faced everyone else on the train. As New England passed by, Ferron wrote a reflective song about her past ("Me I'm Looking Backward Down the Track"), while trying to overcome self-doubts about her upcoming performances in New York. As in most of her songs, here too Ferron masters metaphors which are as beautiful as they are simple. The train's window made the perfect frame.

Last Friday's concert was an "especially rare treat," according to Ferron. Unlike her previous Santa Cruz appearances, she was accompanied by the five-piece "Shadows On a Dime" band, the same musicians who played the crisp blend of acoustic and electric folk-rock that backed her up on the latest album.

Her first song, however, was performed solo. Ferron began with the gospel-like sing-along "Light of My Life," acting as if she were surrounded by old friends (which, for the most part, she was). This trademark method of involving her listeners from the beginning overcame any barrier that might have existed between audience and performer. "It helps me overcome my nervousness," Ferron told her listeners with a smile.

The repertoire included a handful of songs not included on her highly-acclaimed 1980 release, *Testimony*, and last year's *Shadows* album. One of these in particular stood out: "White Wing Mercy" blended Ferron's unmistakably rich vocals with psychedelic guitar, resulting in an overall sound reminiscent of the Jefferson Airplane, only better. The audience's reaction was one of curiosity and astonishment.

Hearing unfamiliar songs—available only on Ferron's first two 1000-copy basement records, now understandably rare collector's items—raised the audience's hopes for an upcoming new Ferron record. But unfortunately those hopes will remain unfulfilled for the time being. According to Ferron's friend/manager/third hand Gayle Scott, it will take another 30,000 sold copies of *Shadows* to break even on the production costs of that disc. And before that quota is reached they can't even think about producing another album.

Today, Ferron lives on an island with a total population of 200 that lies off the coast of Vancouver, British Columbia. But even when she is not on tour, Ferron cannot very often enjoy the solitude so ideal for her songpoetry. "I can maybe spend five or six days there each month," she said, "because the rest of the time I have to be in town [Vancouver] to run the companies." Along with Scott, Ferron mangages their publishing, promoting and record companies; in the United States Ferron's records are distributed through Philo Records (*Testimony*) and Redwood Records (*Shadows*).

Throughout Ferron's concert a second spotlight illuminated another performer on stage. Her name is Stephanie Feyne, and she interpreted Ferron's lyrics for the hearing impaired by displaying graceful hand gestures and facial expressions. Modestly, Feyne told *City on a Hill* afterwards that everything she interpreted came from the performer. "The reason why my emotions came across so clearly," she said soft-spokenly, "is because Ferron just gives so much."

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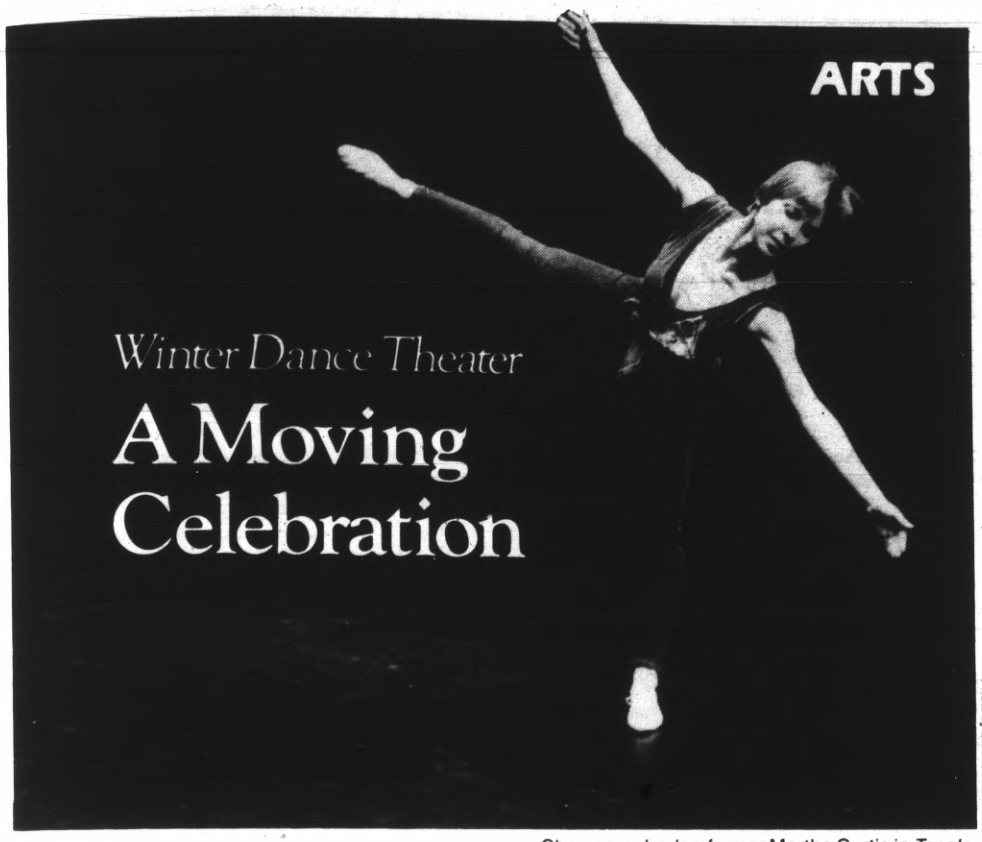

Photo by Shmuel Thaler

Choreographer/performer Martha Curtis in *Tangle*.

by Elizabeth Geiger

DANCE HAS OFTEN been called "a celebration of life." If so, the Winter Dance Theater is the celebration of life within the walls of Performing Arts. An annual event, the concert spotlights the creativity and talent of UCSC's choreographers and dancers. The 1985 Winter Dance Theater concert will feature the choreography of four resident and visiting dance faculty and the abilities of approximately 30 dance students. What results is a showcase of the vitality, versatility and innovation present in the UCSC Dance program.

This year's concert introduces Santa Cruz audiences to dancer/choreographers Kim Arrow and Martha Curtis. The third visiting faculty member participating in the concert is Kay Clark Raine, who in last year's concert presented *New Wave Suite*, a contemporary group piece set to the music of the Flying Lizards. Ruth Solomon, resident choreographer and founder of the UCSC dance program, rounds out the faculty quartet.

All four are involved with students not only through their group pieces but through the beginning, intermediate and advanced modern dance technique classes that they teach in the Dance department. As one dance student said, the department's yearly change of visiting dance faculty "gives students a chance to study under many different dance professionals, exposing us to a wide array of dance theories and techniques."

This variety of style exists among the current dance faculty, as can be seen in the four group pieces, three solos and one duet that will be on the concert program. Arrow is bringing to Santa Cruz a duet he created to be performed with Rhea Slichter. Entitled *Der Mann Und Das Mannequin*, the dance is about a man isolated in a cellar of a cabaret in fascist Germany. Arrow explains that "a mannequin the man finds becomes a changing symbol of isolation, human contact, dread and finally the compassion forgotten by a nation under fascism." *Cantata For Strangers*, Arrow's piece for ten dancers, concerns a simpler notion: pulse and breath.

Embodying another force is the style of choreography evident in both *Cantata for Strangers* and Martha Curtis' group piece, *On the Wind*, which focus on different aspects of wind. Curtis is interested in momentum, represented by the wind, and what groups of bodies do to a space when they move. Her solo *Tangle* is also a "pure movement piece," as she says, injected with an urban feeling and an anxious quality. The music for *Tangle* came to Curtis via Gary Kehoe, an accompanist for the dance classes who also happens to be a member of the band Special Fun.

Kay Clark Raine's *Tantric Figures* is a sheer celebration of dancer and dance. The title comes from the name of a small golden sculpture of a solo dancer which Raine saw in Kiev. The statue was thousands of years old: to her it represented the essence of dance. While there is a ritualistic element to the piece, Raine focuses on the artist both as dancer and as moving scenery (throughout the piece there are no exits by any of the dozen performers). Her solo *Underemployment* is more theatrical in nature, being a comment on the employment of artists in this country.

For Winter Dance '83, Ruth Solomon reconstructed Mary Wigman's famous solo work, the *Witch Dance* of 1926; this year's Solomon work is a refinement and reworking of the same historical piece. A small figure, masked and dressed in a gold brocade, propels herself into a frenzied dance that is intensely ritualized and rhythmic, the expression of the spirit of this earth-bound witch. Visual impact is always strong in Solomon's dances, as both *Witch Dance* and her group work *On the Ropes* attest. *On the Ropes* was inspired, Solomon explains, by the works of Tristan Tzara and Hugo Ball along with the sound poems of the Dada period. Working with the Dada notion that the meaning of a word can be expressed in its sounds as well as in its intellectual definition, she has made extensive use of dancer vocalizations of two poems, *Il Pluet* by Apollinaire and *Le Mouvement Perpetuel* by Aragon. The scenic design elements are a visual interpretation of the poems, representing the words and images in an almost surreal manner.

The degree of student involvement in the creation of the dances varies with each concert. This year dancers in *On the Ropes* began by working with vocal and movement improvisations, eventually working each individual contribution into the set piece. In addition, a sound score for *On The Ropes* is being created which a computer will perform on the night of the show. Also, senior Theater Arts students will create several lighting and costume designs, making the concert an event that represents the entire Performing Arts department.

The Winter Dance Theater begins Thursday, March 7 at the Performing Arts Main Theater and will run through March 10. The show begins at 8pm, and tickets are available at the usual outlets. Call 429-ARTS for more information.

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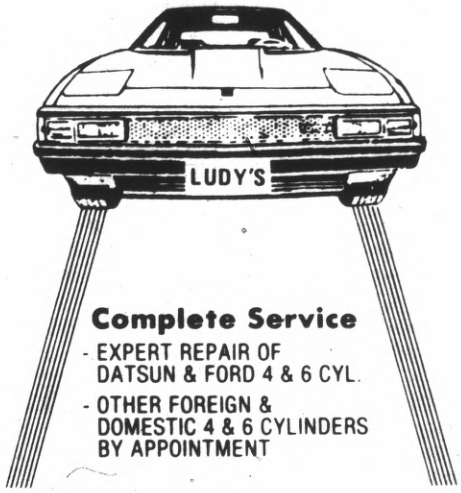

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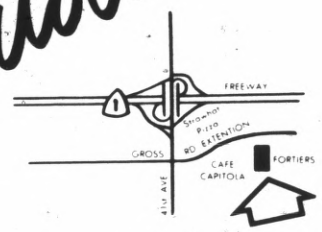

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Home Sweet Homicide: The Frigidaire Wars

by J. Nolan Void

CHAPTER I: THE MILKY Fray

To this day I marvel at the nonchalance of my former housemate Scott, caught eating the last of my peanut butter. "Hi, J. Nolan," he said with aplomb, not even attempting to conceal the jar and his (both literally and figuratively) sticky fingers. "Great weather for ducks, eh?"

He sauntered off with an air of feigned innocence, seemingly impervious to the torrent of daggers streaming from my eyes. *Maledictions,* I muttered under my breath. *Too bad it wasn't Skippy—I could have hoped the added sugar would rot your teeth.* Desirous of a calmative I poured myself a glass of milk, musing all the while on my callow cohabitant.

Scott was barely 19 and living away from his parents for the first time; there were several clues that he had been a coddled child, most notably food pilferage and his inability to grasp the fact that clean dishes were not the work of pixies. Still, he paid his share of the rent and refrained from slaughtering oxen to Zeus in the living room—qualities which, given the insanely tight Santa Cruz housing situation, made him an acceptable housemate.

My milk tasted funny, sort of watery. I checked the expiration date on the container, then took another sip and corrected myself: the water tasted milky. I roared into Scott's bedroom, where the culprit lay tented beneath a 1969 *Playboy.*

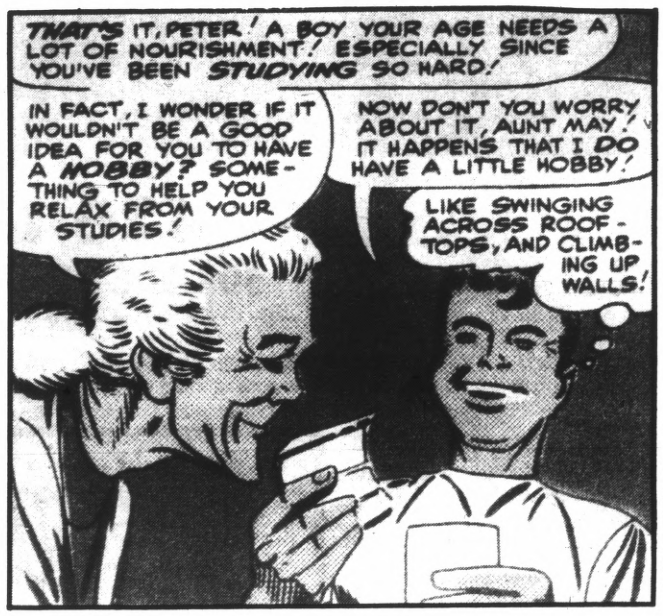
"You sodded muddlemutton excuse for a census statistic! Eating my food is one thing, but watering down my milk?"

Again, Scott's smug mug betrayed not the faintest wisp of shame. "Umm . . . yeah, sorry. I didn't want you to notice, so I added water to keep the level up. Are you sore or something? S'just a dairy product . . . well, if you're going to turn all purple like that, I'll buy you a new one. Sheesh!"

A typical day at Casa de Void, circa 1984. Scott has since enlisted in the Air Force, where at this very moment some jet jockey is not doubt puzzling over why his war machine won't fly (*Honest commander, the fuel wasn't watered down when I put it in!*). I guess life does have its compensations.

Chapter II: An Introduction to Food Respiration

In an earlier household, Hilary presented an opposite quandary. She showed no interest in my food . . . indeed, she frequently offered me servings of her own plentiful concoctions. Trouble was, her culinary tastes ran to the extremely earthy. Hilary was in the process of becoming a Deadhead; her wardrobe of spandex and Dacron was gradually being supplanted by tie-dyed cotton, and *Workingman's Dead* and *Blues for Allah* fought with *Thriller* for the privilege of blaring from her bedroom 24 hours a day. Naturally, her food became progressively "natural."


THAT'S IT, PETER! A BOY YOUR AGE NEEDS A LOT OF NOURISHMENT! ESPECIALLY SINCE YOU'VE BEEN STUDYING SO HARD!
IN FACT, I WONDER IF IT WOULDN'T BE A GOOD IDEA FOR YOU TO HAVE A HOBBY? SOMETHING TO HELP YOU RELAX FROM YOUR STUDIES!
NOW DON'T YOU WORRY ABOUT IT, AUNT MAY! IT HAPPENS THAT I DO HAVE A LITTLE HOBBY!
LIKE SWINGING ACROSS ROOFTOPS, AND CLIMBING UP WALLS!
© 1985 Marvel Comics, Inc.

Remember the scene from *Annie Hall,* when Woody Allen goes into an Aquarian age restaurant and orders a plate of mashed yeast? Hilary would have lapped it up like choice gelato and asked for seconds. Now, I'm no slouch when it comes to counterculture cuisine—I've been a vegetarian since early childhood, and tofu has been known to creep into my spaghetti sauce—but Ms. Sugar Magnolia was whipping up food that was organic in the sense of the *Webster's International Dictionary* definition (i.e., "forming or belonging to the animate world").

The real problem with Hilary's marinated okra stalks and squash puddings lay in their storage. "Food has to breathe, just like you or I or kittens," she said. (She was big on kittens.) Consequently, she scorned such bourgeois accoutrements as Tupperware, plastic wrap or aluminum foil, leaving her creations exposed to the air in hand-thrown pots.

Did the whole house smell? Did the odor/taste of the her guava enchiladas permeate every foodstuff save the eggs? Does a bear relieve itself in an arboreal environment? You bet.

I tried everything, from placing the offending food outside in the yard ("Gosh, Hilary, I thought it would breathe even better in the fresh air.") to relocating it in inconvenient corners of her room, where the walls dripped rose-wreathed skulls, tapestries and kute kitten posters.

No matter. The next day I'd open the fridge or cupboard and the damned comestibles would be back (like a once-fed kitten). Finally, I solved it through a tactic I seem to employ for most of my crises—I moved out. It's an ideal method of conflict resolution, one I'd recommend to our troops in Honduras.

Chapter III: The Ramen of Wrath

And then there was Jerry (no relation to the chiefest of Hilary's demigods). Some people collect coins, stamps, first editions or broken hearts—Jerry collected food. A bagel from a romantic brunch, a package of dry-roasted nuts from last summer's flight home, a piece of cake from his girlfriend's birthday . . . this guy's Memory Lane was, like his heart, routed through his stomach.

It was, however, impossible to determine just which items in the refrigerator bore sentimental value. Jerry and I were shopping cooperatively, so I was justified in consuming unfamiliar food. Yet on more than one occasion I was forcibly restrained at the last moment—jaws agape and saliva at the ready—from munching on a memento.

One evening Jerry wasn't quite fast enough. He found me innocently supping on a bowl of ramen. It looked to be ordinary ramen, except that Japanese characters were slightly more prevalent on the package than usual.

"Oh no! J. Nolan, YOU FOOL! HOW COULD YOU EAT THAT?"

"With extra soy sauce. Wassamatter, Jerry? S'just cheap noodles . . . well, if you're going to turn all purple like that, I'll buy you a new one. Sheesh!"

"That package . . . was brought by my first girlfriend . . . all the way from Japan," he exclaimed between sobs. "It was all I had to remember her by."

So that's why they tasted a tad stale. My attempts to console him were useless; to this day some portion of Jerry's subconscious must revile me as the fiend who turned a relic of romance into belch bait, devouring—as Jupiter devoured his children—the very transubstantiation of love itself. How did I feel? Still hungry . . . even the memory of Hilary's zucchini oatmeal made my mouth water like one of Pavlov's puppies. I wonder, did Pavlov ever experiment with fuzzy little kittens?

When he's not stuffing his face, Mr. Void is Recreational Science correspondent for City on a Hill.

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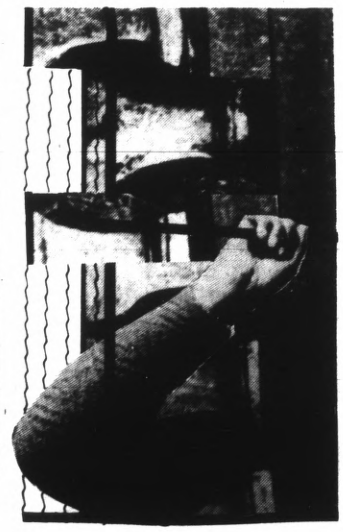

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ANNOUNCEments

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.

NAVAJO AND HOPI ELDERS will be here Monday March 11 at 7:30pm at Louden Nelson Center to discuss the forced relocation of 12,000 Navajo and 400 Hopi from traditional lands. The US Government is attempting to relocate these native people to gain access to the rich mineral deposits beneath their land. Elders from Big Mountain, Arizona, and Larry Anderson of SWAIM will discuss the relocation and strategies of resistance. Dakota singer songwriter Floyd Westerman will also perform. Please come to support Native struggles. For more info call 462-3019, or 458-1027.

PHOTOS FROM WEST AFRICA: Now through March 22, a collection of 20x24 color enlargements from Togo are on exhibit in the College Eight Coffee Shop in Kerr Hall. If a picture says a thousand words you can learn the equivalent of a whole book in a short browse, and get something good to eat too. Pictures are for sale and additional prints are available. For specifics, call Dan: 427-1105.

A BENEFIT READING for the Cabrillo College Women's Center in honor of International Women's Week: Tillie Olsen's *Mother to Daughter, Daughter to Mother* with Tillie Olsen, Ellen Bass, Laura Davis, Maude Meehan, Julie Olsen-Edwards, Laurel O. Hove and others. Sign interpretation. An open discussion will follow. Saturday March 9, 7:30pm, Cabrillo College Student Center, $4-8 sliding scale donation (no one will be turned away for insufficient funds). Pre-registration required for childcare 425-6249 or 425-6354.

CALL FOR CREATIVE WRITING PORTFOLIOS: March 14 is the deadline for the submission of portfolios for those students wishing to petition for the Creative Writing major. Please submit your portfolio to either Page Stegner or Jim Houston at Porter College. If you have questions, call the Literature Board 429-4591.

WAR TAX RESISTANCE WORKSHOP: An introductory workshop on war tax resistance will be offered by the Resource Center for Nonviolence and the Santa Cruz War Tax Resistance Fund on Saturday, March 9th, from 1-4pm at the Resource Center, 515 Broadway, near Ocean. A $5 donation will be asked, and pre-registration is suggested. For further details, call 423-1626.

MEDICAL SCHOOL APPLICANTS for entering class of 1986. Information on selection of medical colleges and starting files for letters of recommendation. Please attend one of two sessions offered: Thursday, March 14 or Friday, March 15, Oakes Science Center Room 203 at 12 noon to 1pm. Note: It is helpful to select your schools prior to taking MCATs, April 27, 1985.

A VISION ENTIRELY HIS OWN Now on exhibit in the Art and Music Department at the main branch of the Santa Cruz Public Library are 18 paintings by John Brockton (1909-1982).

"A CALL TO PEACEMAKING." the third in this year's Ecumenical Lenten Dialogue, Sunday, March 10th at 7pm. Sydney and Robert McAfee Brown will present a dialogue sermon: "The God Who Stamps Out War." The service will be at Holy Cross Catholic Church, 126 High St., in Santa Cruz.

BOOKS ARE NEEDED by the Friends of the Santa Cruz Public Libraries for their annual Book Sale, to be held March 29 and 30 at the Civic Auditorium. Collection points are each branch of the public library and the County Bank and Trust branches throughout the county. Almost every type of book is needed, except for condensed books, texts, and periodicals. Volunteers to help with the sorting and pricing of the donated books, and to help set up the sale and close it are urgently needed. For info call 429-3495, 335-5655 or 426-4837.

THE SENIORS COUNCIL/AREA AGENCY ON AGING for Santa Cruz and San Benito counties is requesting letters of intent to file application for Senior Center Bond Act funds. This act, Proposition 30 on last November's ballot, makes available $498,298 to expand or renovate existing senior centers, to construct new centers, or to purchase equipment or cover startup costs for new programming to serve the elderly in the two-county area. Public or non-profit groups, orgnaizations or centers interested in makig application should request letter of intent forms from the Seniors Council at 688-0400 or 476-6033. Letters of intent should be received by March 12, 1985.

CAREER SERVICES 123 Hahn Student Services, x2183.

SOCIAL SCIENCE—Internships: Congressional Budget Office, UC Student Lobby, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, Securities & Exchange Commission, Chamber of Commerce, Consumer Energy Council of America, CYO Caritas, National Consumer Affairs.

APPLIED SCIENCES—Internships: Aeroject Strategic Propulsion Company, NASA Goddard, Onyx Systems, Inc., SP Communications, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Maria Mitchell Observatory, National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Optical Associates.

ARTS & HUMANITIES—Internships: Creede Repertory Theatre Intern Program, The Berkshire Public Theater, The Plain Dealer, The Baltimore Museum of Art, GEO Magazine, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the MacNeil/Lehrer News Hour, WTTW-TV, John F. Kennedy Center.

NATURAL SCIENCES—Internships: Cedar Medical center, Chicago Botanic Garden, Columbia University in the City of New York, UCLA-AAWU Biomedical & Environmental Research, Lunar & Planetary Institute, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Inyo National Forest, ACCOM.

PEACE CORPS RECRUITMENT: The Peace Corps is currently recruiting volunteers. For more information and applications contact your Peace Corps recruiters, Ellen Leech or Roy Simpson, at the Career Service Center, 123 Hahn Student Services or call x2183.

INTERNSHIP WORKSHOPS: March 13, 9-10am.

INTEREST TESTING & GENERAL INFORMATION WORKSHOP: March 12, 12-1, 292 Hahn Student Services.

JOB SEARCH & RESUME WRITING WORKSHOP: March 15, 10-11am.

For further information and sign-up call x2183 or stop by the Career Services Center, 123 Hahn Student Services.

GALA MEN'S RAP GROUP— Monday, March 11, 356 Kresge. Last rap of the quarter. Potluck!

CHANCELLOR'S OPEN OFFICE HOURS Please note that there will be NO Open Office Hours on Tuesday, March 26 as the Chancellor must be out of town. Open Office Hours are on following Tuesdays from 1:30 to 3:30pm, March 12, March 19.

ANARCHIST CLUB organizational meeting Tuesday, March 12 at 7pm at the Merrill Baobab Lounge. We will be assigning various tasks and deciding on the club's officers. All students are welcome to bring their ideas and energy. For more information call 429-4384.

VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED for a few hours a month to help support the Santa Cruz County Public Library System. For more info call 429-3495 from 10:30am to 1:30pm Monday through Friday. At other times, call 335-5655 or 426-4837.

FREE CPR TRAINING offered by the Santa Cruz Westside Community Health Center. Red Cross certified course teaches first aid for respiratory failure and cardiac arrest. Saturday March 9 from 10am-2pm at

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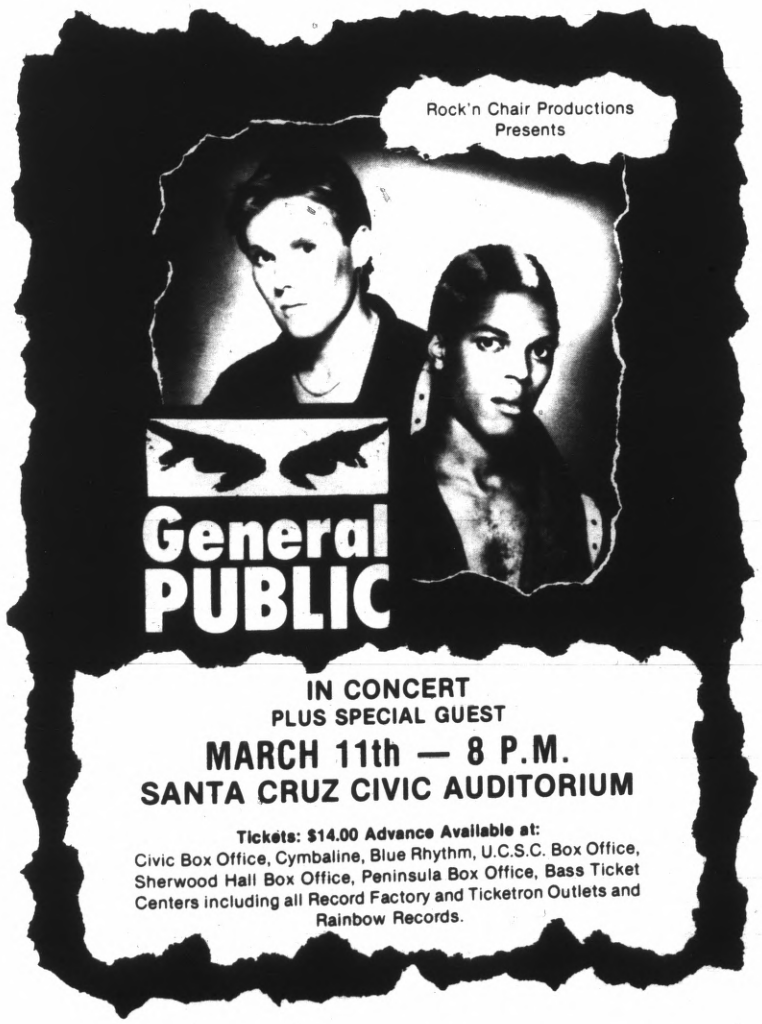
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ANNOUNCEments

continued from previous page

the Garfield Park Christian Church, 111 Errett Circle, S.C. in Room 16. Space is limited so please call 425-5028 for registration information and to request child care. Bring a sack lunch.

SPAGHETTI FEED BENEFIT—Friday, March 8, 5-9pm at Felton Community Hall. People for a Safe Felton (PSF) are organizing a benefit for their lawsuit against the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). The CDFA plans to ground spray carbaryl, a controversial contact pesticide, on downtown Felton in mid-March. PSF, the Sierra Club and Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors are uniting in an effort to eliminate carbaryl from the state proposal. Phone 335-7128 or 335-2269 if you are interested in helping. Friday, March 8 from 5-9pm at Felton Community Hall.

THE FRANK ORR ENDOWED MEMORIAL FUND, used each year to support charitable programs, is open to contributions in any amount. All donations will be matched dollar for dollar. Gifts should be payable to and sent to the Greater Santa Cruz County Community Foundation, P.O. Box 1420, Aptos, CA 95001-1420. For more info call 662-3676.

COME MEET YOUR COUNTY SUPERVISOR Third District Supervisor, Gary Patton, has announced the following schedule for a series of campus meetings: Monday afternoons, March 18, April 1, 15, May 6, 20 (the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month). Stevenson Coffee House 2-3pm. Gary invites all interested members of the University community to come and share your concerns and ideas.

INTERESTED IN EARNING CREDIT while working on the Bottle Bill or other environmental and consumer issues? Internships are now being offered with CalPIRG for next quarter. Contact Tammy at 429-2023 or drop by the A-Frame.

THE BARTER NETWORK is holding a "Grand Spring Rummage Sale" at Louden Nelson Community Center. Friday night the 8th, from 7-10pm, is Preview Night; $5 at the door gives you first pick at all the goodies, along with refreshments and music. On Saturday (10-5) and Sunday (10-4) admission is free. To donate rummage or have questions answered, call 423-0554 and ask for the Barter Network.

STUDENT BODY PRESIDENTS' Council Rep (SBPC) office hours Mon. & Wed. 2-4pm. Kevin Gillis wants to talk to anyone about student concerns at UCSC, in the UC system or in the state legislature. Come by and share your ideas or raise your concens.

ART STUDENTS—Deadline for Fifth Year Certificate Program. Submit applications to the graduate division by Friday, March 22. Portfolios to be submitted to the Art Board the week of April 16-18.

BRING THE BOTTLE BILL TO CALIFORNIA The Bottle Bill will be introduced in the state legislature this session. Write a letter to Assemblymember Sam Farr to show our support for the Bottle Bill. For more information call CalPIRG at 429-2023.

THE WRITING PLACEMENT TEST (formerly Subject A Test) will be given on Saturday, March 9 from 10:30-12:30 in Classroom 1. Students who are trying to exempt out of a "C" course should take this test. Pre-enrollment for Writing 1 classes for Spring quarter will be Thursday March 14 from 9-11am and on Friday, March 15 from 2:30-4:30pm in the Cowell Dining Hall. The Writing Placement Test will also be given the first day of Spring quarter, Monday, April 1, from 10:30-12:30 in Classroom 1.

FRIENDS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN'S third winter lecture: "How to make your vegetable gardening both pleasurable and successful" by Renee Shepherd and Isabelle Scott. Tuesday, March 12 at 7:30pm. Santa Cruz central library, 224 Church St., in the upstairs meeting room. Free.

BISEXUAL SUPPORT GROUP: March 15 hot tub party at Howies, 425-7779.

RECREATION PROGRAM TRIPS WITH OPENINGS: SEA KAYAKING. This Sunday March 10th—meet in East Field House parking lot at 7am. We'll drive to SF Bay, learn to kayak and take a day trip on the bay. Instruction, transportation and equipment provided.

SKI DONNER—Depart Friday, March 8, 1pm—return Sunday night. We'll be skiing areas in the Donner Summit area, and staying at the CAL Lodge. Sign up in advance for all trips. Phone 429-2806 for info or come by the Recreation Trailer at East Field House.

FREE TALK AT THE UCSC FARM on Spring Garden Preparations. 10am, Saturday, March 16. Given by Chris Totten, staff of UCSC Farm & Garden. For more info call 429-4140.

THE EARLY UNIVERSE AWARD. $1000 prize for the best science fiction story written by a University of California undergraduate or graduate student. Plus one or more runner-up prizes of $100 each. Submissions are to be sent to "The Early Universe Award," English Department, UCSB, Santa Barbara 93106. Submissions must be postmarked on later than March 25, 1985. The writer must be a regularly enrolled undergraduate or graduate student at the University of California (any campus) during the entire Fall Quarter of 1984 and Winter Quarter 1985. Stories are to be between 2,500 and 10,000 words, submitted in duplicate, typed, double-spaced. Collaborations are acceptable. No more than one story per student. Stories without stamped return envelopes will not be returned. Manuscripts must be accompanied by: your full name, permanent address, telephone number, the name of your campus, your major, and student number. Judging will be by a committee of UC faculty. Winner will be announced by April 1. Prize will be presented at Seventh Annual Eaton Conference on Science Fiction and Fantasy, April 12-14, 1985, UC Riverside.

SANTA CRUZ BIRD CLUB—FIELD TRIP. Pinto Lake County Park, Saturday, March 9, 1985, 9am. Expect to see waterbirds and passerines. With luck the barn owl will be in its usual place. Leader: Bob Ramer, 462-6258.

WOMEN COMPOSERS. The Women's Radio Collective of KZSC will present a program on Women Composers—their lives and works. Featured will be an interview with conductor Jeannine Wagar and the Bay Area Women's Philharmonic recorded live in concert. That's Sunday, March 10th, 10am-1pm on KZSC 88.1 FM.

BORED? Get involved in non-commercial radio! KZSC, your favorite alternative, is looking for a few talented and dedicated people to help in its Spring Subscription Drive, April 12-21. Learn new skills! Meet your favorite DJ! Call 429-2811, leave your name & number with Kaweah or Lisa.

THE ADVISORY COMITTEE ON CAMPUS TRANSPORTATION welcomes your suggestions or complaints about the quality of service of the SCMTD. In particular, comments are encouraged before March 11, when the University meets with the Transit District. You may contact any of the following members on campus or UNIX mail respectively: Bob Jorgensen, Humanities e: jorg; Akos Barton, Kresge Box 17, b:akos; Ross Oliver, Stevenson Box 74, d: humels; Mark Fleisher, College 8 Box 210, b: bigwig; Paul Briscoe, Computer Center, d: briscoe; Bob Scott, Cowell College, a: monarch.

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...but **City on a Hill** will be publishing a special photography supplement in our March 14 issue, and we want to include your photos!

Just print a black and white photograph of a creative aspect of UCSC or Santa Cruz and zip it to the Stonehouse (located across from the Barn Theater at the entrance of campus) no later than March 8.

We will consider anything you send us if it is no smaller than 5 x 7 and no larger than 16 x 20. Don't forget to include with each print a piece of paper with your name, address and phone number; the title and site of the photo; and the appropriate category (either Campus or City).

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Whitewater Rafting—Small rafting company seeks guides for '85 season. No experience necessary—training available. Call (209) 478-2423.

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The Graduate School of Public Policy at the University of California, Berkeley, is taking applications for its 1985 PUBLIC SERVICE CAREERS SUMMER INSTITUTE, June 25 to August 10.

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- Room and board will be provided on the Berkeley campus, plus a $70 per week stipend. Five semester units of course credit are also available.

For applications and brochures, contact:

Summer Institute
Graduate School of Public Policy
2607 Hearst Avenue
UC Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720
(415) 642-4670

at UC Santa Cruz:
Sylvia Hurtado
Graduate Division
399 Applied Sciences Bldg.
429-2301

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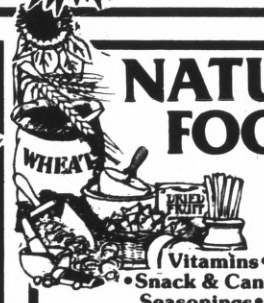

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